BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

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Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1853.....NO. 46.

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Do. do. 1 month.....3 00
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Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v9-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,
GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

VARIETY STOVE WAREHOUSE.
BARTLETT BENT, Jr.
Manufacturer and Dealer in the most Approved
STOVES, RANGES,
Farmers' Boilers, Ship Caboses, Gas Ovens,
Charcoal and Hard Coal Furnaces, Oven Fronts, &c.
Iron Castings generally.
238 Water Street, New-York.
April 29, 1853 34-3m

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marcelines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.**
The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the trade generally. He will offer great inducements to Cash and Short Time Buyers.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

PIANOS—MUSIC.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6½, 6½ and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.
He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. His arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER,
Nov. 12th.—[6-tf] Professor of Music.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1852 1-12m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles—
20 bbls. Whiskey; 20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum; 10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter; 20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;
50 " Flour, fine and super;
50 bags extra family Flour;
Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

PREPARED
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME
OF THE MOST APPROVED QUALITY.
Especially beneficial to Turneps and all other Root Crops.
HOYT & CO., Agents,
No. 134 Water Street, and 132 West St, Corner of Dey Street, New York.
A FERTILIZER producing all the immediate effect of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil. Thoroughly tested, and found to more than realize the expectations of all those who have already tried it. The best evidence of this is the largely increased demand this season over the past year. Put up in bags of 160 lbs; barrels 150 lbs. each. Buyers will please be particular to observe our brand upon each bag or barrel.
Also, for sale, American and Foreign Field and Garden Seeds, English Ray Grass, Foul Meadow Grass, fine mixed Lawn Grass, White Clover, Osage, Orange, &c.
June 17th, 1853 41-3m

CLOTHING FOR THE FALL OF 1853!
PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING are informed that we are manufacturing the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of CLOTHING, (at wholesale only) suitable for the Country Trade, to be found in the States.
☞ We do business on the ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
Orders promptly filled. An examination of our stock is solicited HANFORD & BROTHER,
29 Park Row, (opposite the Astor House.) N. Y.
N. B. We are the largest manufacturers of OILED CLOTHING in the country. RUBBER CLOTHING at the lowest market rates. [June 17th, '53.—41-3m

JUST RECEIVED—A lot of Gent.'s Linen, Prunella and Patent Leather Gaiters. Also, an assortment of Gent.'s Calf Pump Boots. JONES & GARDNER.
July 2, 1853 Her. and Com. copy.

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.
DR. T. B. CARR, recently from New York, has opened an office on Market street, next door to Drs. MEARES & ANDERSON.
In addition to a full assortment of the best incorruptible mineral teeth, he has the exclusive right to use in this town, Dr. John Allen's Patent improvement, by which the teeth are united to the plate, with one continuous, mineral gum. This has endured, without the slightest change, the severest test, and is pronounced by competent judges the greatest improvement in the Dental Art, that has been made in years.
Specimens of the new kind of plate teeth, together with numerous testimonials may be seen at his office.
Reference given to individuals in this place, now wearing teeth with this improvement.
Wilmington, June 10, 1853 40-tf

VALUABLE CAPE FEAR PLANTATION
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber having determined to remove to Columbus county, offers for sale that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated on the waters of the Cape Fear River and Baker's Creek, five miles above Elizabethtown, containing 403 acres of Land, well adapted to the growth of corn, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes, &c. It has on it a first rate mill site, a beautiful young orchard of nearly 700 choice Apple trees, a number of Scuppernong Grape vines, which for the last five or six years have been very profitable; a comfortable dwelling house and the necessary out buildings, new and superior style.
Also, 485 acres of pine land, situated about two miles back of the River place, on which are now cut 14,000 Turpentine boxes, 6,000 of which are new.
The above Plantation offers inducements to persons desiring a comfortable situation, which are seldom found.
A. J. TROY.
Bladen county, June 3d, 1853 39-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers having, on the 12th inst., formed a Copartnership, under the firm of UTLEY & ALDERMAN, have taken the store No. 3, P. K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. A. J. & T. J. Jones, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail, with DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, SHOES, CUTLERY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. JOHN UTLEY.
ARCH'D ALDERMAN.
Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1853 187-20—32-tf

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas:	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.
At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.
JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	White Linen Drill;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Gent.'s Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Tally Velvets;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Marseilles Vestings;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
California stripes & cottonades	Large supply Looking Glasses

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge, Black, Bombazine,
do. col'd do. do.	and Silk Bonnets;
Plain and fancy do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Green and blue Boraige;	Child Pearl Hats;
Fig'd and plain do.	do. do. do. Feathers;
Lawns and Muslins;	Swiss Trimming;
Superfine Armenian do.	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	Jaconet do. do;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
Silk do. do.	Linen Cambrick do.;
French Habit Collars, worked do. morning do. [fronts;	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
Neck, Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;	Plaid and Striped do.;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Jaconet and Cambrie;
do. silk Mits and do.	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton Hose;
Col'd " " " do.	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
Cotton " " do.	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do
Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;	

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention
Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.
Wilmington, N. C., March 18th, 1853. 11

LIBERTY STOVE WORKS AND HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.
The undersigned respecfully inform the public, that having still further enlarged and improved their WORKS, and increased their facilities, they are now prepared to execute orders, for stoves, hollow-ware, &c., on the most reasonable terms. They invite the attention of SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS, to their large and extensive assortment of NEW PATTERNS, all of which have been got up at great expense, combining originality and beauty of design, durability, utility and economy in their operation, comprising the most complete and varied assortment of STOVES ever offered for sale; consisting of Liberty Air Tight Cook, for wood or coal; Complete Cook; Star Air Tight; Star Franklin; Star Radiator; Fire King Radiator; Improved Jenny Lind; Cannon Stoves; Bases; Bare Cylinders, Bar Rooms; Radiator Plates; Tea Kettles Ranges; Gas Ovens, &c., &c.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS desirous of ordering by letter, can have a list of prices sent by mail, containing drawings and descriptions of all the different varieties of stoves, &c. ABBOTT & LAWRENCE,
Feb. 25-25-6m] Brown St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Philadelphia.
CAPT. CHAS. H. MILLER, having leased this well-known establishment and refurnished it in modern style, would inform the public, that they will find the accommodations of a very superior character in every respect.
Capt. Miller's reputation as a host is well known everywhere, and he is determined it shall lose nothing by his future efforts. The highest degree of satisfaction guaranted to all who may favor him with their company.
Philadelphia, May 2, 1853 87-3m

General Notices.

AT REDUCED PRICES!
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
EDWARD K. TRYON,
134 No. 2nd Street, Philadelphia;
MANUFACTURER and Importer of RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT POUCHES, RIFLE-LOCKS, and materials for Gun-Makers' use.
Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere.
July 15, 1853. 45-6m

NOTICE.
THE FOUR FLAT BOATS or Lighters, belonging to the Bladen Steamboat Company, will be sold on the first Monday of August next The Boats are made of good material and in running order, and will carry from 3 to 500 barrels. Terms—ninety days, for negotiable note.
July 15—45-3t] GEO. CROMARTIE, P. B. S. Co.

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C, respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in the above articles, that he will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him, and solicits a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use every proper effort to deserve it.
June 18th, 1853 244-tf

INSPECTORS NOTICE.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and and to the best of his ability.
July 1, 1853. [43-tf] PATRICK H. HAND.

NOTICE.
WILL BE SOLD at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following town lots and tracts of land, or as much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1851 and the costs of advertising:

No. of Lots.	Situation.	By whom Listed.	Am't Tax.
1	Chesnut st. continued,	Lewis Collins,	$2 65
½	Bet. Mulberry & Walnut	Neill Clark,	8 59
1	Market st. continued,	Wm. Holden,	6 53
1	Third street,	Ann Hines,	1 45
1	Front street,	Mrs. John Hill,	23 93
1	Front and Dock streets,	Est. of John Hill,	52 68
1	Third street,	Eli V. Kelly,	49 80
1	Mulberry & Red Cross streets,	Est. of Wm. C. Lord,	15 66
1	4th & Boundary street,	Wm. Morris,	45 87
1	Front street,	J. T. Morris, for children	22 50
1	Market street,	Jas. F. McRee, Jr.,	45 13
1	4th and Harnet st.,	R. Quince, Trustee,	12 90
1	Market st. continued,	do. for Mrs. Lippitt	17 45
1	Third street,	J. H. Rothwell,	67 07
1	Market st. continued,	C. H. Rhodes,	3 69
1	Market st.,	Peter Smith,	70 24
1½	East part of the town,	F. Swann, for daughter	5 56
1	Second st.,	Est. of Wm. Shaw,	24 12
1	Dock street,	Henrietta Urquhart,	59 45
1	Second street,	Mrs. Haynes Waddell,	38 27
Acres			
550	Middle Sound District,	Mary Mott,	17 09
997	Rocky Point Dstrict,	L. H. Bowden,	5 84
1042	do. do.	John R. McLendon,	13 34
640	do. do.	Wm. Robitzsch,	5 79
970	So. Washington Dist.	John J. Moore,	12 12
400	Caintuck District,	James M. Flinn,	3 36
150	do. do.	F. J. Pridgen,	1 24

OWEN FENNELL, late Sheriff.
Wilmington, June 15, '53 [Adv. $17 50] 253-1t—43-ts

FOR SALE.
A MARE, COLT and BUGGY. The Colt is 16 months old. Apply to
JAMES N. CRAIG,
Federal Point, New Hanover County.
July 8th, 1853 44-3t*

JULY FIRST, 1853. Our Books are posted and our bills are made out, and we are in want of money. Our friends may expect a *visit* from *us* soon.
Interest will be charged on all accounts standing over six months. JONES & GARDNER.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained letters of Administration, on the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Edward St. George deceased, at the June Term 1853, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session for the County of New Hanover. Hereby notify all persons indebted to his intestate to come forward and make payment, and such persons as have claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in law of their recovery.
June 18, 1853—42-6t D. S. SAUNDERS, Adm.

THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED!!
GOODS AT AUCTION!
IN ELIZABETHTOWN, on Monday and Tuesday of August Court next, we will offer at Public Auction, the remaining portion of our Stock of Goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CUTLERY, BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, CASTINGS, &c.
All amounts under Ten Dollars, cash; above Ten and under Twenty-five, three months; and over Twenty-five, six months credit.
We are determined to sell;—come one, come all, and bargains buy. J. M. WOOTEN & CO.
Elizabethtown, N. C., June 21, 1853 45-tf

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.
THE subscribers under the amended Charter are notified that the second Instalment of 25 per cent. will be due on the 20th of July, 1853. H. A. LONDON, Sec. and Trea.
June 27, 1853 42-9t

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR HORSE POST-COACHES between this place and Warsaw is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.
The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayettevill daily at 3 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Fayettevill at 10 o'clock, P. M.
June 17.—[41-6m] M. McKINNON.

BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT
R. ROBINSON, Wilmington, N. C.,
HAVING opened an establishment for the preparation and bottling of MINERAL WATER of all kinds—such as Lemon, Sarsaparilla, &c.; also, GINGER POP, and in general every description of beverages, together with a very superior article of EFFERVESCENT CIDER, is prepared to supply orders for the same to any amount at 33⅓ cents per dozen for the Mineral Water and Pop, and 37½ cts. per dozen for the Cider, delivered free of additional charge at any part of the town, and forwarded to any part of the country where ordered at the charge of those ordering.
March 7, 1852 155-3m—27-6m

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his place, lying five miles west of Jacksonville, Onslow County, and about 4 miles from New River, containing **640 Acres**, more or less, and consisting of good Turpentine and Farming lands. The improvements comprise a new Dwelling House, and all necessary Out-Buildings, &c. The place is well watered and healthy. It will be sold on a credit for good notes with appoved security. Apply to
May 19, 1853—37-3m WILLIAM E. SHIVER.

PREMIUM IRON PIANO-FORTES.
THESE instruments possess many advantages over those made of wood, and are from 20 to 25 per cent. less in price for the same pattern.
They are all 7 octave, of the most superior tone and finish, and are warranted to stand in any climate.
The undersigned continue to manufacture Piano-fortes in rosewood case, from $235 to $800.
Our catalogue of SHEET MUSIC is the largest in the country, and we can furnish EVERY ARTICLE in the Music line.
Sheet Music sent by Mail.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 1 Franklin Square,
April 29th, '53.—[34-3m] NEW YORK.

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

$20 REWARD.
THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd.
J. H. JERMAN,
SETH DAVIS, } Adm'rs.
December 6, 1852 15-tf

WANT TO SELL—10,000, more or less, of superior Havana Segars of La Josephine's Brand, and other popular brands, which are very fine—at the Fruit Depot.
July 1. WILKINSON & ESLER.

PINE APPLES AND LEMONS. For sale at
July 1. WILKINSON & ESLER'S.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead,	Pure;	
6,000 "	"	"	Extra;
5,000 "	"	"	No. 1;
500 "	Chrome Green,	in Oil;	
100 "	"	Yellow,	"
500 "	Yellow Ochre,	"	
500 "	Spanish Brown,	"	
500 "	Venetian Red,	"	

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat.* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil, &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine. (French;) 3 gross Seidlitz Powders, 59 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaints.
In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D.'s, I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
J. S CARROLL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 pap-spoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*
HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover county, N. C.,
October 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—
Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public. Respectfully, &c.,
J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.
SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother.—As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Gregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILEY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
May 13th, 1853 36-6m

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Billous Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.
Also,
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS:
A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1853.

Daily paper one year.....$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

For Congress,

HON. WM. S. ASHE.

☞ C. C. McCRUMEN, General Newspaper Agent, is fully authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment, or to receive new subscribers and give receipts accordingly.

To The People of the Third District.

As this will be the last issue but one of our Weekly paper before the day of election, and the very last that may reach some of our subscribers before that period, we take the liberty of saying a few words to the people of the District of both political parties, in relation to the canvass now pending for Congress in this District, between Messrs. Ashe and Leak.

From the accordance of Mr. Ashe's views on the Land Question, with the known and acknowledged creed of the Democratic party, as enunciated in the resolutions of its State and National Conventions, and proclaimed by its most distinguished and reliable statesmen, he is universally regarded, both in and out of the State, as the regular, national Democratic candidate. Such would be his position in Congress as a trusted and integral member of a party which numbers two to one in both branches of the National Legislature, and to which we must look for any and every favor or right which we may claim from Congress for the improvement or advantage of our District. Mr. Leak's position is the direct antipode of this, as far apart "as the diameter of a circle," as he himself somewhat mysteriously expresses it. Should he, by any unaccountable combination—(a thing which we see little or no sort of chance)—get into Congress from this District, the term of his misrepresentation would form a virtual interregnium in Congressional business, so far as our member is concerned. From his exceptional and unrecognized position, he would share the confidence of neither party. Again, Mr. Ashe is well and favorably known in Washington City, as nearly every gentleman of either party who has visited that City on business can testify. These considerations go to show the comparative ability of the gentlemen to serve their constituents. Need we say that the scale preponderates largely in favor of Mr. Ashe.

Of Mr. Ashe's willingness to serve and promote the great and leading interests of the district, the doings of the Legislature of N. C. and of the U. S. Congress afford abundant proof in the aid extended to the various public works of the State, and in the extension of the time for the payment of duties on the iron intended for both our roads, by which, if not actually saved from destruction, we have been relieved from serious embarrassments and heavy loss. Mr. Ashe's part in these matters is well known.—Of the plank road system and other works for the benefit of all parts of the State and district, Mr. Ashe has always shown himself a zealous and active friend. What man, Whig or Democrat, having any business to transact at Washington City, has failed to find Mr. Ashe willing and ready to attend to the legitimate business of his constituents, with any of the Departments. These are evidences of Mr. Ashe's devotion to the interests of those whom he seeks to represent, and his identification with them in interest. In opposition to all this, we are asked to take Mr. Leak upon trust, upon the faith of some letters which he says he wrote to the Raleigh Standard some years ago, in which he advocated some scheme, which few noticed at the time, and nobody now remembers at all. He may have felt for North Carolina and in favor of her improvements; but has he ever felt for them in his pocket?

Notwithstanding the "ample means" which Mr. Leak possesses, and to which he makes such constant reference, we would like to know how much stock he owns in *any* work having a *North Carolina Terminus?* Now, we want to excite no unjust or undue prejudice against Mr. Leak because of his location or his connection with another State, but most certainly if a gentleman is by interest and location necessarily identified with a rival interest to that which he proposes to represent, it is a fair ground of objection, in so far as it is reasonable to suppose that every man's judgment and action are more or less swayed by his interests and feelings. Say what he will to the contrary, Mr. Leak has no interests or feelings in common with the Cape Fear region. Cheraw is his market for all he buys or sells, except the yarns and sheetings of the manufacturing Company, of which he is President, and which sometimes *pass through* this place on their way North.

These considerations have nothing to do with party—they are plain business notions, commending themselves to all alike, Whigs and Democrats. The former cannot be foolish enough on account of some foolish and impracticable party advantage, to go against all their real and tangible interests; much less can Democrats be expected to sacrifice both political principle and local advantages by voting for Mr. Leak.—Every consideration of common interest, political faith, and previous service is in favor of Mr. Ashe, whose triumphant election should mark the appreciation of these considerations by the people of the district.

Mr. Leak in Raleigh.

We wonder if half the people are aware of Mr. Leak's electioneering at Raleigh last session for Senator, and that he, so far as his influence went, was just as active in defeating Mr. Dobbin as was Judge Saunders—button-holing the members, pressing the same hobby upon them, urging them to abandon Mr. Dobbin, trying to be taken up himself, and, in fact, going it like a man, electioneering for constable. Indeed, so much wrapped up was he in this that, on the very last night of the session, when all was "noise and confusion," and revolution was threatened through the adjournment of the Legislature without passing an apportionment bill, he met and button-holed a member in the lobby of the House, with the eager question if there was any chance to elect a Senator. "Great God, man!" said the member, perfectly amazed, "what a time to ask that question—don't you see the awful fix we are in?" After doing what he could, be the same much or little, to defeat Mr. Dobbin, he is now trying his hand on Mr. Ashe.

☞ Mr. Leak abused us two or three days since at Kenansville. Just what we expected from him. All his speeches, except the abusive part are written out and memorized. *That* part comes to him naturally and spontaneously, and in it he excels so much that we leave to him the full enjoyment of a field so peculiarly his own. We have no skill in the business.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—We suggest to persons having occasion to transmit postage stamps in lieu of odd change, to be careful, and not place the adhesive side next to the bill of paper money. We received a bill of money and some stamps from Whiteville a few days since, which were as completely stuck together as they could well be, and it was with no little difficulty they were separated without entirely distroying the bill.

☞ The late rains, we are pleased to learn from our exchange papers, and from private information, has had a very beneficial effect on the growing crops. We learn that, from present appearances, the Corn crop will, in most cases, be an average one. The crops in the lower part of Eastern North Carolina were never more promising; and if no storm comes to cut them off, an abundant harvest will be the result.

POSTAGE ENVELOPS.—The Postmaster General has authorized Mr. Nesbitt the contractor, to leave the points of the envelopes without any device, for the present, reserving the right secured in the contract, of having them ornamented at any time hereafter that he may deem it expedient. The Department has also directed the contractor to manufacture a quantity of envelopes of a larger size than those hitherto used, together with a quantity a size smaller.

The Present Congressional Canvass.

The canvass now going on for members of Congress to represent the various districts in North Carolina is one of the most anomalous in character which the annals of political history can present.—It is almost impossible to classify it, and to discover all the grounds for many of the features which it presents. It is not our wish to arraign men's motives, or to attribute to them unworthy ones, but in some cases it is difficult, if not impossible to find any solution of the difficulties which have sprung up in the Democratic party of the State, through the agency of some individuals claiming prominent membership in its ranks, without looking for such solution, beyond the pale of political or public considerations, or party usage.

We know that, just one year since, Gov. Reid was re-elected by a largely increased majority, upon a platform and avowing a principle directly and specifically opposed to the distribution of the public lands—not the proceeds, be it remembered, but *the lands themselves*—for such is the express language of the *unanimous* resolution of the Democratic State Convention of last year which nominated Gov. Reid.—Many, if not all of the now dissentient gentlemen supported Gov. Reid upon that platform, and claim for themselves credit on account of having so done; we know that Mr. Leak, in this district, does. The Baltimore Convention came afterwards and essentially re-affirmed the same thing, and everybody, as far as we could see, considered the question settled, at least so far as the Democratic party was concerned. That party had openly and fairly triumphed on its principles, this among the number, and was in the full tide of successful experiment in this State, and throughout the country. How is it then, that we find gentlemen, who, not a year since, assented to and supported all this, now turning round and distracting the party to which they claim to belong, whose principles they profess to advocate, and for whose success they pretend a solicitude. If actuated by considerations of public interest, why did they not move in opposition to its solemn re-affirmation by the last Democratic Conventions—both State and National—when, if at all, their opposition might have been more effectual in shaping the policy of the dominant party of the country, for few Democrats doubted the success of Gen. Pierce or Gov. Reid. If actuated by considerations of Democratic party policy, why do they run so directly in the the teeth of a principle under which the Democratic party has been so eminently successful? Why do they seek to split that party into fragments upon an issue under which, even supposing them to have a temporary and isolated success, they can only hope for their own personal elevation at the expense of their party—and not only that, but at the expense of the legitimate influence of their State. For we say most distinctly, and we beg our readers to mark our words—our Whig readers particularly—that any member, chosen in the fractional and irregular manner in which Mr. Leak, if chosen at all, would have to be chosen, would not, and could not have one jot or tittle of influence to carry through any measure for the good of the State or District beyond what would be derived from his own single vote. He could not, and would not be received into fellowship by any regular party, or if by any, certainly not by the largely dominant Democratic party, nor be regarded with other than feelings of coldness by the Executive. This is a plain, practical view which any man with half an eye can see.

But if a careful examination of the ground affords no reasonable solution of the problem of the conduct of these gentlemen dissentiants upon grounds of public or party policy, where else shall we look for that solution? Can it be that they kept quiet until the Governor and President were elected, and until all the important and lucrative offices were bestowed—*not, it seems, upon them*, and then finding their names not on the programme, are working to advance themselves in some other way, at the expense of a party which they have found themselves unable to rule? We ask again, can it be so? Is it possible? We dislike to answer in the affirmative; yet what other answer is left us?

Having been absent from our office for some two weeks, during which time we rarely saw a paper, we are in a measure ignorant of what has been going on. We have heard, however, that the humble writer of these remarks has been the object of very considerable abuse on the stump and elsewhere, by Mr. Leak and some of his friends. For this we care exceedingly little. Threatened men are proverbially long-lived and abused ones, generally speaking, are injured much less than their defamers would like. What our comparative youth and foreign birth can have to do with the contest in this District, we are unable to perceive, yet we learn, that one of Mr. Leak's most powerful *arguments* is founded upon these facts. The truth is that being a single man, we don't care for being very old yet awhile. Adopted citizens, and especially Irishmen, Mr. Leak seems to look upon as a sort of Philistines, upon whom he, like a modern Sampson makes a furious onslaught, with a weapon more particularly described in the Old Testament; whether he will slay his thousand men remains yet to be seen.

Mr. Leak and others make awful prognostications of ruin and defeat to the Democratic party, unless their hobby be adopted. It is too plain to be denied, and we make no concealments about the fact that some disturbance has been created in the party by these movements, and some loss may, and we fear must, for a short time be experienced. But who is to blame? In the language of Scripture, which we hope to use with becoming reverence: "Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come; but woe unto that man by whom the offence cometh!" and offences will come in political as well as religious matters, but woe unto that man by whom the offence cometh. Is it not through Mr. Leak and some others that the offences and difficulties in the Democratic party of North Carolina come, and is it not against them that this woe should be denounced.

Later from Europe.—Arrival of Two Steamers.

The steamships Franklin and Europa have arrived at New York, the former bringing Liverpool dates to the 6th, and the latter to the 9th inst. The news in relation to the movements in regard to Turkey, is of course the most important. There is no longer any doubt that the Russian troops have crossed the river Pruth, and entered the Danubian Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. The warlike preparations of Turkey are progressing rapidly, and on the most extensive scale. A Cabinet Council was held in London on the 2nd, in which it was said to have been decided that the English and French fleets were to enter the Dardanelles as a counter move to the occupation of the Principalities by Russia. It was supposed that, should any actual collision occur, Admiral Dundas would have command of the fleet, and some French General of any troops that might be landed. The Emperor of Russia has issued a manifesto, denying that he wants or seeks war or conquest, and justifying the occupation of the Principalities. Notwithstanding the threatening appearances, an opinion seems to prevail that the affair may yet be patched up in some way.—Austria is trying to mediate. The American Minister was pressing upon the Greek Government the remission of the penalty imposed upon Dr. King.

The very [illegible] have gone far [illegible] short crop in this State, [illegible] failure, or scarcity is no longer thought of. So far as our observation has extended, the chance for crops in Eastern North Carolina, is even more favorable than that of last year; and even in the up-country, where the suffering from drought has been greater, a fair average may reasonably be expected in all cases where the crops, whether of Corn or of Cotton, have not gone too far to derive benefit from the long-delayed "season." In some of the high, red-clay ridges of the Western counties, the failure has been complete; but these instances, although severe upon individuals, are not sufficient to effect disastrously the aggregate yield. There seems to be a very large amount of old Corn in the country, and there appears to be no well-grounded reason for supposing that the market can range higher than last year, unless the failure in the other Southern and Southwestern States is greater and more decided than it is at all likely to prove in North Carolina. All sorts of garden vegetables, fruits, potatoes, etc., make a very poor showing, where they make any showing at all, which is by no means certain to be the case.

Politics are pretty still, considering how near it is to the important day. Indeed, the only excited partizans we met with during our absence, were certain enthusiastic gentlemen in Cheraw, S. C., who fought the air mightily in favor of Mr. Leak, who will, from appearances, obtain the vote of Cheraw, S. C., whether or not it can be counted, remains to be seen. Mr. Ashe does not appear to stand as good a chance for obtaining votes out of the State, and we presume must be content with the votes to be gotten in North Carolina, leaving the State of Cheraw, and the parts adjacent, to his competitor.

Clingman, in the Mountain District, is certain to be elected by a large vote. Nobody up there seems to doubt it, newspaper representations to the contrary notwithstanding. As true as preaching. Messrs. Boyd and Puryear, in the old District, mostly represented by the late Joseph P. Caldwell, are having a hot race, but Boyd has great odds to work against, in the way of a heavy, permanent Whig majority. He is working gallantly, however, and we wish him much success. In the District in which Messrs. Craige and Osborne are the Democratic and Whig candidates, respectively, the contest is necessarily very close; both are popular, talented and respectable gentlemen, and will bring out their party strength. The best posted calculations give Craige three to five hundred. This is the probability, but, of course, it is difficult to to say. Mr. Osborne uses, at every stump, the positions of Messrs. Venable, Saunders and Leak, against Mr. Craige, who is an old line Democrat. There is very little made by using the latter, however, as he has actually *no* popularity or influence in his old district, beyond the circle of his own relatives. The Craige and Osborne canvass is conducted very pleasantly. Craige will probably carry Rowan, and bids fair to bring out the full Democratic vote of the Counties of old Lincoln.

It seems to be very generally conceded that John Kerr, of Caswell, will be elected, as he has no competitor. However, Mr. Kerr is so unlucky that there is no knowing what may happen. The state of things in the Raleigh District is so mixed up that there is no getting it straight. Venable, we had supposed, was certain of being re-elected; but, while in Raleigh, we noticed some who were inclined to question his success. We'll see.

Ruffin of course will be elected in the Wayne District. By the way, how did his competitor, Mr. Loftin, come by the *sobriquet* of "old Axle?" It is an odd appelation. Dr. Shaw is fighting manfully in the 1st District against Outlaw. We have somehow or other heard, that somebody or other wants to get somebody or other else to come out against him, mounted upon the distribution hobby. The days when broomsticks could officiate as coursers and carry old grannies into office in this or any other district are gone by. The people will not be gulled by hobby-horsical claptrap. In the Cape Fear District we find nothing to change our opinion. Every effort will be made by Mr. Leak and his friends, and every wire pulled, so that in order to give a fair expression of the feelings of the district, Mr. Ashe's friends should arouse themselves, and make that gentleman's election not simply a success but a triumph—not over the few Democrats who may be led into voting for Mr. Leak, but over the factious and disorganizing spirit and unsound principles which have placed that gentleman in the field.

The last Legislature of South Carolina passed a law prohibiting, under a penalty, the circulation of the small notes of other States within her borders, from and after the 1st day of this present month, which appears to us to be about as much of a dead letter as any law well can be. So far as we could see, the people were very glad to get good money of any State.

Lindlay Murray defines a verb to be a word signifying "to be, to do, or to suffer." Riding in a stage is a verb purely of the latter sort. But as for what we did, said or suffered, why that can make no difference to any body. Some few things we saw in our range through the State, and it has been pretty extensive, which may or may not prove interesting. At present we lay the question on the table for future action.

☞ The Washington Star of the 15th inst. says, that the Treasury Department this morning received letters from the American consul at Marseilles, per steamer Arabia, in which that officer writes:—"The French steamer is in from Constantinople.—News unfavorable. Wheat is rising, and will be very high if war takes place, as the Black Sea, (the great granary,) will be closed. The American flag will be in great demand, if it remains neutral."

☞ The Washington Union of the 16th instant says, that "it is understood that the Hon. James Buchanan, whose appointment as minister plenipotentiary of the U. States at the Court of St. James has already been announced, will soon proceed to London to assume the duties of his mission. We learn, also, that Hon. Messrs. Soule of Louisiana, Gadsden of South Carolina, Borland of Arkansas, Green of Missouri, and Bedinger of Virginia, having nearly completed their preparatory arrangements, are about to proceed to their respective destinations, to enter upon the duties of the several missions confided to their charge."

THE CENTRAL ROAD.—We learn that Gov. Morehead has been re-elected president of the road. Over thirty ballottings took place in the board of directors, before this result was effected. The thing turned out as we thought it would. At the first ballot Gov. Morehead had five votes out of twelve. The opposition to him numbering seven, was divided between Mr. Fisher of Salisbury and Mr. Fries of Salem, and failed from not centering upon one person. Mr. Fisher had four and Mr. Fries three votes. Gov. Morehead, F. Fries of Forsythe, Dr. F. J. Hill of Brunswick, and Mr. Davis of Rowan [illegible] the part of the stockholders [illegible] Governor and chief [illegible]

[illegible] Company.

[illegible] of the stockholders in this Company, convened at Salisbury on Thursday last, the 14th inst. The amount of stock represented either personally or by proxy, was unusually large, as various matters of interest were expected to come before the stockholders. Hon. Wm. A Graham acted as chairman, and Messrs. Philips and Gorrell, as secretaries. The most important business during the first day, was the presentation of the various reports, and the consideration of the amended charter, passed by the last Legislature, which was rejected by a majority of about nine hundred shares. The chief objection urged against the amendment, had relation to that feature which provides for a scaling of the stock, or a reduction of the votes of large stockholders, in accordance with a certain sliding scale.

The practical operation of this feature of the new charter would have been the throwing of the whole power of the individual stock into the hands of some few counties holding a comparatively small aggregate of stock, but with that small aggregate divided among a great many hands, and therefore not liable to be scaled down as would that belonging to the large stockholders in the east, as for instance John C. McRae and others. The debate during the day was remarkably animated, Messrs. Boyden, Morehead and others taking part in favor of the amendment, while Judges Saunders, Ellis and others opposed it. As we have said, it was finally rejected. The election of four directors on the part of the stockholders was expected to take place next day.

A considerable feeling of opposition to Governor Morehead seemed to exist among the stockholders generally, but whether he would be elected or not by the Directors, we were unable to judge, and could not wait to hear. We have no doubt that the majority of the stock is opposed to him; but whether all the elements of that opposition could be concentrated upon any other person, was another matter. Messrs. Fries, of Salem, and Fisher, of Salisbury, were talked of as being run for President.

The State proxy was sent to Hon. John W. Ellis, but, owing to an omission in the original charter, in not providing for how or in what mode the State, as a stockholder, should vote, no action was taken upon it, and Judge Ellis participated in the proceedings of the meeting merely as a private stockholder.

[illegible] the Yadkin, but its chief peculiarity consists in [illegible] rising abruptly up from a comparatively level country, in which it stands perfectly isolated. From the little river which washes its base to the top of the pinacle is sixteen hundred and fifty feet perpendicular. The ascent is very laborious, but there is no danger at all until the pinacles are reached, the highest of which is a perfectly perpendicular mass of rock, rising one hundred and sixty feet above the ground between the pinacles. The rocky portion, however, is only about one hundred and twenty feet. Here the ascent is made by winding around the face of the rock, and by means of ladders, fixed in fissures; with common coolness, no danger need be apprehended, even by ladies, many of whom visit the top, as did some on the day we were there.—The Bloomer is the appropriate costume, as long skirts are mightily in the way in climbing. From the top of the pinacle, the view is magnificent, bounded only by the Blue Ridge and the horizon. Looking towards the Southwest, the Yadkin is seen like a silver thread, winding down from its sources in the Black Mountain, belonging to the Blue Ridge, and then, after making its extreme Northern bend, nearly opposite the Pilot, stretching away to the far Southwest 'till its last ligtter is lost in the distant horizon; and it hastens to its gloomy quarters in the swamps of South Carolina, where the muddy and malarious Pee Dee would never be recognized as the same river, with the clear and laughing Yadkin of Western North Carolina.

The top of the pinacle is nearly flat, and covered with stunted trees and under-growth, among the rest, blackberries and whortleberries—not equal, however, to the "Big Blues," for which Sampson is famous. Some enthusiastic person once preached on the pinacle to a small but select audience. The Saura Town Mountains, some fifteen or twenty miles off at their nearest point, look within a stone's throw. It is said by some, that one of these, Cook's Peak, is higher than the Pilot, whereat old Mr. Matthieu—Mr. Gillam's father-in-law—is much displeased. The old gentleman is ninety-one years of age, yet active, lively, and conversible, with a marked French accent—although he came to the country about the time of the Revolution.

About four miles from Gillam's the traveller takes the Wytheville stage, running past to Salem, from which the stopping house, kept by a gentleman named Nichols, is distant twenty-two miles. The view from this point, which is to the North-east of the Mountain, shows only the main pinacle and is that generally given in pictures. Nichols is a man of multifarious avocations, carrying on farming, manufacturing tobacco, having a large force making fine boots and shoes, keeping a house of entertainment, having post-office, carrying on blacksmithing and occasionally taking a hand at preaching.—Crops in Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson, and Rowan have suffered considerably,—the high ridges cannot recover.

Salisbury maintains its ground as the great distributing market of the Western part of the State, and is a busy bustling place, although Charlotte, by means of its railroad is gaining rapidly upon it. Gold Hill, some 14 miles distant is one of the great seats of the gold mining. It may number eight to ten hundred people, but has no look of permanence, and no good buildings. The stage route from Salisbury to Cheraw is unquestionably one of the lines about which, as regards coaches, horses, drivers, or general arrangements, the less said the better. It would be hard to see how any of them could be made worse.

A very pretty village has grown up at the Carolina Female College, in Anson county, ten miles from Wadesboro'. The number of pupils at the College is 105. From Wadesboro' to Cheraw, there is a Plank Road, very well laid, but rather imperfectly graded, the ascents and descents being much too steep. Cheraw is rather on the decline, & has been for years. From Cheraw, the stage runs to Florence Depot, on the Wilmington & Manchester Road, some forty miles, for which four dollars and a half is charged, altogether too much—three dollars would be a great plenty. The Manchester Road is made up to within three miles of the West side of the Pee Dee. The stages run down to the River and stop, and the passengers and baggage are ferried over and take other stages for thirty miles, to the Lumber River, to which point the road runs up on this end, making the staging in all 33 miles. The coaches & horses are very good. The crops in the portion of S. Caralina through which we passed look very well, although we heard they had suffered greatly in the upper districts. The cars and machinery on the Manchester road are new and in excellent order, and the running will bear favorable comparison with the Wilmington & Raleigh Road, which is the same as saying that it equals any in the country.—The way travel is very considerable on the road—nothing on the stages.

[illegible] Raleigh, we of course went up the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad as far as Weldon, where a connection is made between the eight o'clock train from this place, and the train running from Weldon to Raleigh, on the Raleigh & Gaston Road, which leaves Weldon at about half-past three, P. M., and arrives in Raleigh rather before nine, P. M. We would advise every person from this part of the State having any business in or beyond Raleigh, to take this route in preference to that by the stage. A long and tedious night travel by stage is avoided, and the expense is very little greater. The last time we had passed over the Raleigh & Gaston Road was in 1847, and certainly a greater contrast could scarcely be conceived than between that Road in its present perfect condition, and its previous horrible state. At Weldon, we met the popular and gentlemanly President of the Road, Mr. Branch. It seems that there is quite a controversy between the Direction and the Post Office Department about the mails, of which we cannot say much, since we have not had time to inquire into all the merits of the case. At Weldon, also, we saw Mr. Peterson, the best-natured and jolliest of Railroad agents. He waxes fat, as he ought to do.

The crops along the line of both Roads struck us as being in better condition than we had been led to expect; and no doubt, under the influence of the recent rains, will produce fully an average yield.—Why don't Weldon grow even a little? As a terminus for four Railroads and a canal, one would think it ought to make some progress, but it don't. Raleigh is a very pretty city, and holds its own, but lacks a great deal of that "go-ahead" air observable in Wilmington. There is much wealth in the place, however, and Messrs. Venable and Lewis seem to make it their grand stamping ground—being there every week, almost. Arriving at night, and leaving in the morning, we saw but few persons—among them was the Giraffe-man, who seems to be a very clever fellow. Gen. McKay was in the city, and is particularly out with scaly Democrats, in which category he places the advocates of land distribution.

From Raleigh West, the traveler has to encounter a long and tiresome staging, the night after leaving Raleigh being spent on the road between that place and Greensboro'; and as luck would have it, an aged female woman of peculiar appearance, got into the stage at Raleigh, bound, as she said, to "to the Alabaam," which she appeared to consider some unexplored country a little way West of Salisbury. It is a delicate subject to approach, but we have Shakspearian precedent for saying that her offence was rank, it smelled—the Lord knows how far. It is now full two weeks since, but we would not give a chew of tobacco for the dog that could not even yet start at Raleigh and follow the trail clear out to "the Alabaam." There being two ladies, and two children, with servants in the stage, the expenditure of cologne was ruinous. At Greensboro', a concerted effort was made, and the nuisance somewhat abated. Poor old soul—no fears of her getting lost.

The crops in Wake, Orange and Guilford, seemed to have suffered greatly, having made no progress for weeks past, but the opinion seemed to prevail that the rains would bring them out,—especially the later corn and cotton. The wheat crop has been throughout excellent; oats pretty generally cut off. In Greensboro', everybody almost talks of copper. They have the fever very decidedly, and certainly there appears very good foundations for most of the favorable anticipations on that score.—Some, perhaps, may not be realized, but very many will.

Salem, and Winston, which is in fact a continuation of Salem, make together the best built village in the State; everything is done up thoroughly, and the great majority of the buildings, public and private, are of brick. The population seems to be some fifteen to eighteen hundred. The Female Seminary there has a reputation far beyond the limits of the State. Salem is, originally, a Moravian settlement, and that element still predominates and gives character to the place and surrounding country. the inhabitants of which, even where their families have been settled in the country for several generations, speak with a strong German accent.—They are an industrious, prudent and virtuous people; but, like all other restricted communities, rather illiberal and narrow in their views. Manufacturing is carried on extensively and the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road is made up to Salem, and is to be extended West to Mt. Airy, in Surry county, some thirty-five or forty miles West.

Taking private conveyance at Salem, *en route* for our destination, in the South-western portion of old Surry, but now forming part of the new County of Yadkin, we crossed the Yadkin River at Shallow Ford, where the stream, winding down some hundred and fifty miles from its source in the Black Mountain, a peak of the Blue Ridge, rolls as clear as crystal, over a pebbled bed as smooth and much harder than a road. The scenery around is beautiful in the extreme,—the quiet River rolling gently over its pebbled bed—its waters, fed by Mountain springs, as clear as crystal—bounded on one side by bold bluffs, heavily wooded, while the other waves with luxuriant vegetation, promising abundant crops. A short distance on the Western side is the little village of Huntsville, in Yadkin county, the native place of Hon. T. L. Clingman, near which Dr. Clingman, his brother, now lives. Nearly opposite to the Hotel is the house, an ancient looking building, in which he was born. Here, on Friday the 8th, we first heard of the death of Hon. Joseph P. Caldwell. Mr. C. had his faults, and was never a remarkably brilliant politician, but he was better,—he was an honest and good man, and we regretted deeply to hear of his decease.

After having reached our destination, near the Blue Ridge, and remained a short time, we started for the Pilot Mountain, in the North Eastern portion of Surry, which we reached on Monday, the 10th, passing through the village of Rockford, the former seat of Justice before the county was divided. The division left it within half a mile of the line between Surry and Yadkin, and consequently the county seat has been moved to a point sixteen miles distant, to be called "Dobson." It now presents almost a literal picture of a "deserted village." Situated on the slope of a rugged broken hill, it was a sorry chance at the best; but now, since its soul—the Court House—is gone, it is essentially dead, and only demands burial. Rockford is chiefly known to the younger members of the legal profession, as the seat of Judge Pearson's Law School.

The Pilot is visible over thirty miles off,—looking blue and lofty, with its two pinacles distinctly marked. Approaching it from Rockford, the road [illegible] the Yadkin [illegible]

From the Richmond Despatch.

Russia and Turkey.

The news by the telegraph yesterday (we write in the morning of Thursday,) looks sufficiently warlike. Nicholas, whom we began to mistake for a mere court green bully, pulling his coat off and offering fight to all customers, but backing out when the first customer offered, turns out to be no bully at all. He means to fight, if the report be true, and no mistake about it. Well, we can sit down in quiet here, if Santa Anna and *General Trias*, and the Diario de la Marina will let us alone, and take the profits of their dissensions to ourselves. A general war will be sure to follow, and the way it will make wheat and corn rise will be a caution to all men who know nothing about farming. It will afford fine times, too, for editors, and map makers.—Such a variety of contradictory news we shall have, so much shrewd conjecture never hitting the mark, so many grave essays! There will always be something to write about—always something entertaining to every body but the poor devils who are engaged in the philanthropic task of cutting each other's throats. We shall do all the shipping business too.

We think Nicholas is a little mistaken however. We do not think he would invade Turkey, even though the English destroyed his fleet in the Black Sea. We are sure his Imperial Beardship meant that for gas—at least if he did not mean it for such, it is quite evident to our mind, that it is gas, and very little else.

How we shall be rejoiced to hear that a combined French and English army of 250 or 300,0000 men have been landed at Constantinople or ordered to march upon the rear of the Czar's advancing troops. That potentate is not renowned for leading his troops in person, we believe. He was at the siege of Varna, it is true, but he kept on board of his fleet, fully two miles out of the reach os cannon shot. In return, however, he is as remorseless as Julius Cæsar or Bonaparte in sending others into danger. The great difference between them is, that he is not such a fool as to encounter the personal dangers run so often by these renowned warriors.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—The city of Savannah, with a population of only 20.000, has subscribed and paid to the various railroad companies in the State of Georgia $3,770.000, endorsed the bonds of another company to the amount of $75,000, and has also recently subscribed one million dollars to the Savannah and Pensacola railroad, making an aggregate for railroads alone of $4.845.000. Besides, this she has contributed $450.000 for steamships, $100,000 for a canal, $100,000 for gasworks, $250,000 for water-works, and very recently $160,000 for the improvement of her harbor, making an entire aggregate for public improvements of $4,905.000. The Philadelphia Gazette thus shows the effect of these liberal subscriptions:

"When the Central railroad was commenced, the population of Savannah was but about seven thousand; it is now twenty thousand. In the years 1841 and 1842 she shipped 870 bales of cotton, 45,000 casks of rice, and 22,600,000 feet of lumber. During the year 1851 and 1852, she shipped 67,000 bales of cotton, 75,500 casks of rice, 43,000,000 of lumber. She has a continuous railroad connexion with the Tennessee line, a distance of 500 miles, to which 200 miles more will be added on the completion of the Nashville and Chattanooga road. A connection with Knoxville, Tennessee, as well as with Memphis, will soon be effected, and another with the Mexican gulf, by the Girard road, when she will be the terminus of nearly two thousand miles of railroad."

Central Rail Road.

The Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road met in this place on Monday last; but we have not learned that any thing transpired in the meeting of sufficien importance to require special notice.

The general meeting of the stockholders was to take place at Salisbury on Thursday last; and several of our citizens are now there in attendance. Gov. Reid appointed the Hon. John W. Ellis to represent the interests of the State in this meeting. A good deal of anxiety is felt in relation to the result of the deliberations of the stockholders.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Cost of Railroad Transportation.

We gather a number of estimates as to the cost of transportation on railways, from the American Railway Times, which will be found interesting. The Times says they were prepared by one of the most experienced and intelligent managers, and Hunt's Magazine adopts them on this authority:

Cost of Running a Passenger Train, with 40 Passengers, 100 Miles.

Locomotive power, at 20 cents per mile,	$20
One passenger car, (60 seats,) at 2 cents per mile,	2
One baggage car, at 2 cents per mile (*too high*)	2
One conductor, $2 per day; one brakeman, $1,	3
	27
	100
Receipts on 40 passengers, at 2½ cents per mile,	$73
Net income,	

The cost of a train with eighty-two passengers, at 1½ cents per mile, is estimated at $29, the cost of one additional car at $2 being added; the receipts at $102.50 makes the net profit 173,50.

The cost of a train with 120 passengers is the same, with the additon of one car at $2, making $31; the receipts at 1 cent per mile making the net profit $89.

The Times adds:

"A large engine will draw on any road, not exceeding a forty feet grade, one hundred tons in addition to the cars; and as fourteen passengers with their baggage are usually estimated to be a ton, a full train of cars, with two hundred and forty passengers, amounts to only seventeen tons. The difference in fuel required to draw one or three cars is so small as not to be susceptible of calculation.

"That freight also can be carried cheap on great thoroughfares, where there is plenty of it, has already been demonstrated. The Reading road carries coal one hundred miles for one dollar per ton, although the cars go back empty. The Baltimore and Ohio road have also contracted to carry coal two hundred [illegible] per ton."

☞ By the arrival of the schooner Tennessee, at Baltimore, with dates from Rio to the 13th ult., we learn that political affairs are still in an unsettled state at Buenos Ayres, and the city continues under blockade without any material change in aspect of affairs since previous accounts.

Advices from the River to the 5th, states that the market for imports and exports is firm.—The supply of American produce was fair, and prices changed but little from previous accounts.—There was a fair demand from the up river country. Coffee had not materially changed. Exchange 28 a 29½.

☞ We have just seen a very popular and influential democratic gentleman of Franklin County, who left the Raleigh District yesterday; he seems very confident of the success of Mr. Lewis. He says that Mr. Veneable looses ground fast, and his advocacy of Bennett's notoriously and scandalously unjust bill, becomes more distasteful every day.

Collision on the Hudson River—A Number of Lives Lost.

On Sunday morning last the Steamer Empire, running between New York and Troy, came in collision with a Sloop, the bowsprit of which struck through her side and penetrated the boiler. From five to ten persons on board the Steamer were killed and a large number seriously injured. The Steamer is a perfect wreck, and at present lies with her head up the River, within a few yards of the shore. The accident took place six miles above Poughkeepsie, and appears to have occurred through the Sloop being "off her course."

CESSION OF A COTTON DISTRICT TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.—The Nizam has decided upon ceding to the British Government the territory which it demanded of him in lieu of his debt and stipulated annual payment to the contingent. The terms of the agreement are certainly favorable to his highness. In consideration of a revenue of 36 lacs of rupees (£360,000) being given up, the English Government foregoes the entire debt due by the Nizam, and receives an annual payment of 40 lacs (£400,000). The newly ceded district, Berar, is [illegible] valley of Kandeish; it includes [illegible] collectorates of Kurrumsal [illegible] the richest cotton

Report of the President and Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, to the Stockholders, at the Annual Meeting, held in Salisbury, 14th July, 1853.

GENTLEMEN—Since the last annual meeting of your body, the Directors ascertained in December last, that the sum of five hundred thousand dollars had been paid into the Treasury of the Company by the individual Stockholders, which fact was duly certified under the seal of the corporation, to the Board of Internal Improvements, as required by the charter; the subscription of two millions of dollars to the capital stock of the Company on the part of the State, was forthwith made by the said Board, and the public Treasurer has paid into the Treasury of this Company five hundred thousand dollars on the part of the State, of which four hundred thousand were paid prior to the 1st inst, and one hundred thousand since. From the high credit of our State, and the premium at which her bonds sell, and from the assurances on the part of the Public Treasurer of his determination to meet the engagements on the part of the State with promptness, the stockholders may rest assured that no pecuniary embarrassment will retard their operations so long as they are faithful to themselves.

FIRST DIVISION.

It will be recollected that the contract for the completion of the entire road on the first division, was let to Messrs Jno. C. McRae & Co. The work to be finished by the 1st of January next. In consequence of the delay of the arrival of the iron at an early day the present year, the contractors were prevented, until within a few weeks past, from laying down the track. A considerable quantity of iron having arrived, and the laying of it upon the line of the road having commenced, it is to be hoped there will be no further delay in the progress of the work. The Board extended the time to the 1st of April next, for the completion of their contract on this division, on account of the late arrival of the iron.

GRADING.—On the other three divisions of the road the grading is progressing rapidly, and, with but very few exceptions, it is believed, will be finished within the time limited. Should any contractor be likely to delay the laying down the superstructure of any part of the road by failing to grade his contract in time, he will be required to put on additional force sufficient to do the work.

MASONRY.—The stone bridges at Bull Run and Sugar Creek, and the abutments and piers for the bridges at Rocky River, Caudle Creek, Irish Buffalo, and the Yadkin River are finished. The Masonry of the contracts along the whole line is mostly finished. The abutments and piers for the remaining bridges are progressing, and will be completed, doubtless, by the time they will be needed.

SUPERSTRUCTURE.—Contracts for the superstructure of the bridges at Rocky River, Caudle Creek, Irish Buffalo and the Yadkin River, have been agreed upon, but have not yet been reduced to writing, which will be done in due time. Contracts for the superstructure of the remaining bridges will be made as soon as the interests of the road may require.

IRON.—A contract for four thousand tons of rails to be put on shipboard in the months of March, April and May last, destined for the port of Charleston, was made last October, with Messrs. Baily, Brother & Co., of England, at the price of $44 75 per ton, delivered upon the wharf at Charleston, free of all charge except the duty which the company is to pay. So far, this board is in possession of no advices of the shipment of any portion of the iron, but the contractors, Messrs. Baily, Brothers & Co., through their agents, assure the board of their anxious desire to meet their engagements, but are prevented from doing so, from the impossibility of procuring shipping even at double freights, which they have offered. Within two weeks past their agent visited the office of this board and assured the President that the iron was ready for shipment, which will be done at the earliest possible day. Arrangements were made with the authorities of the South Carolina and the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroads to deliver this iron promptly in Charlotte, at any time between April and September; but it is to be feared that some delay may be experienced from the great press of business upon these roads after September, should the iron not arrive in time to be transported by that period; but, from the courtesy and kindness manifested towards this road, it is believed those roads will do all in their power to forward the iron at as early a day as practicable. The five thousand tons purchased by the contractors on the first division of the road, now in progress of being laid at the eastern end, and this four thousand tons to be shipped to Charleston for the western end of this road will be as much or more than can be laid down during the present year.

SILLS.—Contracts for sills have been made on the whole line of the road, with the exception of a few sections, some of which are delivered, and many more are ready for delivery, and there is no probability of any delay on this account.

Since the last meeting of the stockholders, two instalments, one of five and one of ten per cent. upon the stock of the company, have been required, leaving sixty per cent., including the five per cent. paid at the time of subscription. The requisition of the last ten per cent. becoming absolutely necessary in November last, to bring the State in at an early day, as some of the stockholders were delinquent and others refused to pay, unless they were released from the interest exacted under a resolution of your body at its last meeting. The board, to induce immediate payment, suspended the collection of interest and agreed to refer the matter again to your body, which is hereby done.

The Legislature, at its last session, passed an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad Company." The question of the acceptance or rejection of this amended charter, is one of vast consequence to the interests of this Company, and your wisest counsels are invoked in the determination of the important question.

Contracts for a Locomotive and Cars have been made, but as the Locomotive was not needed for immediate use, the builders, Messrs. Norris & Bro., were permitted to dispose of the same, upon a pledge that another should be furnished whenever required. Five Cars have been purchased, and others are contracted for, which will be ready for delivery as soon as needed.

The financial affairs of the Company have just undergone a scrutinizing investigation by the committee appointed for that purpose. Their report will put you in possession of the fiscal operations for the past year.

[Here follow exhibits A and B, showing the force employed on the road on the 1st July, 1853, to be 1,158 men, 358 boys, 511 carts, 85 wheelbarrows, 58 waggons, 732 mules and horses, 29 oxen, 16 track layers. On the 1st division, there is a Principal Assistant and two Assistant Engineers, at an aggregate cost per annum of $4,020. On the second division, a Principal Assistant and four Assistant Engineers, at an aggregate cost of $5,740. On the 3rd division, there is no Principal Assistant, but the duties have been discharged by the principals of the other divisions since the 1st August, 1852. There are three Assistant Engineers—aggregate cost per annum, $3,504—on the fourth division Principal Assistant and four Assistant Engineers, at an aggregate of $5,504.

OFFICERS.

John M. Morehead, President, salary.....$2,500
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Sec. & Treas'r, salary. 1,250
Walter Gwynn, Chief Engineer, do....3,000

STRIKE THE KNOT.—When we were boys says a contemporary, our father began to teach us to work, and we were anxious to perform the allotted task.—We were splitting wood. A rough stick with a most obstinate knot, tried all the skill and strength of a full grown arm, and were about to relinquish the task, when father came along. He saw the piece of wood had been chopped down, and the knot hacked around, and took the axe, saying, 'always strike the knot.' The words have always remained safe in memory. They are precious words, and worthy to be bore in mind by all; never try to shun a difficulty, but look right in the face; catch its eye and you can subdue it as a man can a lion. It will cower before you and sneak away and hide itself. If you dread difficulties, they will grow upon you till they bury you in interminable trouble.

HAPPINESS.—True happiness is of a retired nature and an enemy to pomp and noise; it arises, in the first place, from the enjoyment of one's self, and in the next, from the friendship and conversation of a few select companions. False happiness loves to be in a crowd, and to draw the eyes of the world upon her; she does not receive any satisfaction from the pleasures which she gives herself, but from the admiration which she raised in others.

FROM THE PLAINS.—The Salt Lake Mail arrived here on Saturday last. Mr. Allison left Fort Laramie on the 14th of June. The rains on the route have been greater than usual, and streams, in consequence all high. The bridge at Laramie has been washed away, and six or seven hundred wagons are detained in consequence. The emigrants had procured a boat, and when Mr. Allison left they were crossing very rapidly. He reports the Platte river very high, and more dangerous to cross than at any former season. A great number of wagons capsized in crossing this river. At the junction of the Platte rivers, there are fifteen thousand sheep, and as the facilities for crossing are bad, the number is daily increasing. One man, in attempting to cross a drove of three thousand sheep over the Platte river, lost one thousand. The emigrants and their cattle on the route are doing well.

Indiana Reporter July 1.

F. X. Aubrey, the well-known Western trader, had reached Monterey, California, with a flock of sheep of near 5,000, and a number of mule teams.

Sailing of Steamships.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The United States mail steamship Hermann, Capt. Higgins, sailed at twelve o'clock to-day for Bremen via Southampton. She took one hundred and twelve passengers, a full frieght and $348,868 in specie. Among her passengers are Mrs. Leopold, two children and nurse, of Baltimore; W. Hildeband, U. S. Consul at Bremen; D. McRae and Duncan K. McRae, of Wilmington, N. C., and C. McRae, of Fayetteville, N. C. The iron propeller steamer Glasgow, Capt. Craig, also sailed at twelve o'clock to-day for Glasgow. She carried out two hundred and forty-nine passengers and a full cargo.

Important Rumor.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The following was received this morning from the Liverpool correspondent of the New York associated press, whence it had been transmitted by the steamer Arabia.

"*London July 2.*—A telegraphic dispatch announces that a Russian corps of 12,000 men had entered Jassy, the principal town of Moldavia. This may prove the signal for a general war."

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Salazan, the Mexican Minister of State, maintains the incontestable right of Mexico to the Mecilla Valley, and threatens to resign in case the least concession is made to Gen. Lane.—The *Trait d' Union* doubts whether Mexico will entertain any proposition for the purchase of the Valley. The fact that the Sloo drafts have been dishonored, excites deep distrust. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec has been declared a separate territory, with Manitisian for its capital.

A MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We regret to state that William, the son of Dr. Walter Duffy, aged about eight years, was drowned on last Saturday afternoon about 7 o'clock. In company with a small boy, belonging to Dr. Duffy, he had gone upon the wharf of Eli Smallwood, Esq., for the purpose of crabbing. Whilst standing upon the edge of the wharf, his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into the water, and immediately drowned. His body was found shortly afterwards, and Drs. Chapman and Smallwood employed every means which skill or attention could devise to restore him to life.—Their efforts, however, were altogether fruitless, as it is supposed he must have been under the water at least 30 minutes, before the discovery of the body.

New Berne (N. C.) Atlantic.

Matthew Shaw, Esq., of Beaufort county, has been appointed a member of the Literary Board of North Carolina. This Board is now constituted as follows: His Excellency, Gov. Reid, President ex-officio, and Alfred Jones, Mat. Shaw, and W. W. Holden. The Internal Improvement Board consists of Gov. Reid, President ex-officio, and Calvin Graves and Thomas Bragg.—*Standard.*

Appointments by the President.

The following new Consular appointments are announced:—

LIMA—J. Caleb Smith, of California.
PERNAMBUCO—William Lilley, of Ohio.
ST. JOHN'S, P. R.—John Parsons, of Florida.
MATANZAS—Edward Worrell, of Delaware.
MARSEILLES—Samuel Dinsmore, of N. H.
GLASGOW—Philip T. Heartt, of New York.
GENOA—E. Felix Foresti, of New York.
ELSINEUR—F. B. Wells, of New York.
LEITH—James McDowell, of Ohio.
MANHEIM—John Scherff, of Maryland.
ST. JAGO DE CUBA—Stephen Cochran, of Penn.
SUMATRA—Commercial Agent, Robert R. Purvis of Sumatra.

From the Cotton Plant.

Charleston.

Has "the city of the South" been true to herself? Has Charleston, in her commercial policy been governed by the wishes and interests of her *citizens* and her friends throughout the South, or, have few, (interested only in temporary benefit to themselves, owning little or no real estate, caring but little for the future of the city,) directed her trade and managed her funds? Where is her Bank Deposite? Do her merchants strive to make her a great port, or do they exert themselves to prevent a liberalized system of trade, that they may enjoy without competition, a monopoly of profit in existing trade? We will not answer, for we do not know. One thing, however, we do know, and that is, that *Charleston* heretofore has been true to herself, true to her great destiny, or true to that feeling of affection existing for her all over the South. With great natural advantages, she has fallen behind in the race of trade. Occupying a magnificent position for a commanding trade, *Charleston* has become a mere point of transit, where the dusty traveller stops to get a dinner and through ticket, before leaving for the North. Who is to blame—the traveller or Charleston? We leave Charleston to answer.

In an article some two months since, we gave what we believed to be the reason of the decline among our Southern cities. We said then, that Charleston had sacrificed the *carrying* trade to the *commission* business. No city can be great without shipping. To have shipping she must encourage and own shipping. But the present arrangement gives the insuring, final selling and carrying of our produce to others. The result will ever be the same.

There is not an intelligent merchant in Charleston (*not one,*) who does not *know*, that the simple and direct shipment of Cotton to Europe is to the advantage of the great planting interest of the country. They know that these direct shipments would increase our shipping interest. Yet, credits from responsible foreign houses have again and again been tendered and refused.

Why?

Again, no intelligent merchant in Charleston will for one moment deny, that the formation of a Continental European Depot for Cotton to act as a check upon the Liverpool monopoly, is of the first importance. Yet the means of effectual co-operation have been and are at the command of Charleston. She has heretofore refused to participate in such a movement. Why?

On more occasions than one, some of her dry goods men have imported largely and offered their goods on terms fully equal to either New York, Philadelphia, or Boston. Charleston *jobbers* (men who will *talk* until you would suppose they were too ultra to exist ten minutes out of South Carolina,) would give the cold shoulder to these very importations, go North and pay more for the same goods.—(Do you want a case in point. The *importers* in fact were discouraged by Charleston jobbers themselves.

Why?

Now we do not take pleasure in exposing inconsistency, but *we* are in earnest in this subject of Southern trade, and intend either to see it *carried out*, or, the twenty years humbug talk of self-styled Southern-trades-men exploded. There must be one thing, or the other. Either we must have Southern trade, or cease our senseless babblings. The first course is due to our avowed principles—the other to our self-respect and dignity.

These reflections were forced upon us by hearing the enquiry in regard to the Southern Convention to meet in Charleston in April next. "*What will Charleston do?*" What she will have the moral courage to do, we cannot say. But we know what she *ought* to do. Her merchants should aim at enlarging her business, cheapening the shipment and sale of Cotton, Rice, &c. She ought to use all her credit and influence to encourage Direct Trade, in *fact*, as a policy.

The position of *Charleston*, fits her for a great city. Her railroads into the West will give produce a strong tendency towards her port. But we now say, as we often said before, that unless *Charleston* shakes off the clogs, thrown around her by a set of grasping monopolying selfish *transient agents* of foreign capital, she will never reach that proud position for which nature intended her, and to which the whole South, (the Cotton Plant in its humble way also) would raise her.

A LITTLE FOREIGN DIPLOMACY.—England—Russia—Turkey—France—Austria—Prussia—I say, Russia, I'll bet you anything you can't spell Constantinople?

Russia—Can't I, just? Why it's easy enough.

England—It's not so easy to get through Constantinople, my boy, as you may imagine. Come, just you try.

Russia—Here goes at it, then! C-o-n—Con; s-t-a-n—stan, Constan; t-i—ti, Constanti; n-o—no—

England (stopping him)—No.

Russia (extremely puzzled)—No?

England (positively)—No, no.

France (ditto)—No, no, no.

Turkey (in consequence of the firmness of the other two, plucks up courage, and also says positively)—No, no, no, no.

All together (most positively)—*No! no!! no!!! no!!!!*

[Russia tries back, and tries very hard several times; but each time he tries it on he is pulled up suddenly by the Noes. He gets very angry; and at last, not seeing his way at all clearly through Constantinople, he retires in the greatest rage and disgust, England, France and Turkey still calling out after him, "*No! No! No! No!*"—*Punch.*

SHEEP RAISING IN VIRGINIA.—It is stated that there has been e larger number of sheep brought into Loudon countp, Va., this year, than for several years past, and that there are now about 10,000 fine wool sheep in Fairfax county, which number is being constantly increased. The great demand for wool has induced many of the Virginia farmers to pay more than usual attention to sheep grazing.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

PRAYER IN THE WHITE HOUSE.—The Christian public generally will be gratified to learn that the President's house at Washington is, to some extent at least, a house of prayer. One of our contemporaries states that the President regularly keeps up family worship in his household. When our rulers are men who fear God, and Divine blessing is daily sought in the family of the chief magistrate of the nation, we have reason to hope for good things for the country.

A Permanent cure of a Bag Leg by Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

The Mate of the Mary Sheppard, on the passage home from Calcutta, injured his leg, which broke out in one mass of sores, so that he was quite incapable of attending to his duty. He tried every available remedy that the ship medicine-chest afforded, but without success. He was then recommended by Mr. Taylor, the Second Officer, to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Having procured some from a passenger he used them, with the most happy result, for long before he reached England his leg was completely cured, and the surface bore no signs of its former dreadful state.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

A most Extraordinary Cure Effected by DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE

NEW YORK, March 15, 1852.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for almost four years with a shocking sensation, sometimes so bad as almost to suffocate me; I employed two regular physicians, but to no purpose. I was then persuaded to try a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I took two tea spoonsfull at one dose. It soon began to operate, when it made thorough work. (I had a regular worm factory within me.) I should judge it brought away from me some two quarts of worms: they had the appearance of having bursted. I took the remainder of the bottle at two doses.—The effect was, it brought away about one quart more, all chopped to pieces. I now feel like a different person.

The above is from a widow lady, forty-six years of age, resident of this city. For further particulars, the public are referred to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place, or E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

P. S. The above valuable medicine, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless. For sale in Wilmington N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt Druggist.

President Pierce's Horses have arrived in town. They are of a light bay color, and truly a splendid sight—said to have cost in Western New York fifteen hundred dollars—the breed we did not learn, but they have the appearance of being at least three quarters blooded. The President's groom yesterday purchased a dozen bottles of the celebrated Mustang Liniment, to take to Washington with him: and has also made arrangements with Adams & Co.'s celebrated Express to bring on to him, at Washington, such quantities as he may wish. He says he has used much of it, and never yet had it to fail in curing sprains bruises, wind galls or strains, and considers it invaluable.

See advertisement on fourth page.

From the U. S. Fireman's Journal.
BOSTON, June 5th, 1852

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.—Messrs Mortimer & Mowbray, of Baltimore, have conferred a great blessing on humanity, in their purchase from the discoverer of this efficacious medicine—Dr. Hampton—the privilege of manufacturing it. We have received several letters from old acquaintances, now resident in Baltimore, who, for years past, have been afflicted with Bronchitis, Asthma, and Rheumatism, in their worst forms, and many other distressing complaints, engendered by over-exposure to severe climate, violent exercise of the lungs, and general debility of the system arising from impure blood; with every one of whom instant relief and at last *positive cures, have been effected.*

When such information from reliable sources, reaches the public press, we consider it a duty it owes to mankind to give it all the publicity in its power.

Our readers, South and West, may rely upon the recommendations of our friends in relation to this medicine; and to those North and East, we can only say that, if no agencies exist among them for the sale of the VEGETABLE TINCTURE, a remittance of One Dollar to Messrs. M. & M., Baltimore, will insure the reception of a bottle of it.

See advertisement to-day. For sale by C. & D. DuPre, Wilmington, N. C.

COUNTY COURT CLERK.

To the Voters of New Hanover County.

Fellow-Citizens:—In a short time it will devolve upon you to elect from amongst your number, a suitable person to fill the office of County Court Clerk. Allow me to present to your consideration, my name as a candidate for that office; and at the same time to return my sincere thanks for your liberal suffrages heretofore bestowed, and to promise you if elected, to discharge the several duties of that office with fidelity and zeal. SAM'L R. BUNTING.

April 13th, 1853 187-te—32-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE M. BISHOP, as a candidate at the ensuing election in August next, for the office of County Court Clerk of New Hanover County. Mr. Bishop pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties o the office faithfully and to the best of his ability.

May 12.—212-6t—36-te

☞We are authorized to announce W. A. WALKER a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election.

June 50, 1853 254-1t—43-te

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES F. SIMPSON, as again a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, of New Hanover County. Dr. S. pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of his office with industry and fidelity. [April 29.—33-te*

☞We are authorized to announce the Rev. G. W. HILL as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Columbus county, at the ensuing August election.

July 1, 1853 43-te

KENANSVILLE, DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C., May, 1853.

Fellow-Citizens of Duplin County:

To avoid misrepresentation, and to place myself in an unequivocal position, I have chosen this method of saying to you, that I am a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing August election. If, in your judgment, you see cause to elect me, the many duties and obligations of the office shall be discharged with zeal and fidelity. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.

May 18, 1853. 37-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

To the Voters of New Hanover County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—

The time will soon arrive when you will be called on to elect some one to fill the office of Superior Court Clerk for the ensuing term. At the suggestions and with the advice of my friends, I present my name to you as a candidate for that office. Should your preference honor me with the office, I shall endeavor to discharge its duties with fidelity and zeal. N. D. FENNELL.

July 6th, 1853 258-1t—44-te*

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. H. W. FOY as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk at the ensuing August election.

May 6th, 1853 35-te

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN C. BROADHURST as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk at the ensuing August election.

May 6th, 1853 35-te

To the Qualified Voters of Duplin County.

GENTLEMEN:—

Yielding to the continued solicitations of my fellow-citizens, I announce myself a candidate for the office of the Superior Court Clerkship, and solicit your suffrages. If I should be elected, it is my intention to keep the office at Kenansville, and to be prompt, faithful and industrious in the discharge of my duties.

HENRY R. KORNEGAY.

Kenansville, Duplin Co., N. C., June 17th, '53 41-te

☞We are authorized to announce CTWAY B. SANDERS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk of Onslow County.

July 8, 1853. 44-te

MARRIED,

In San Joaquin, California, on 15th May, by Padre Domingo, Dr. WM. D. COWAN, to Miss ANNIE S. RIVERS.

Near Conwayboro', (S. C.,) on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Thos. A. Reaty, Mr. WM. J. JONES, of Pitt county, N. C., to Miss ANN MCCRACKEN, of Horry, S. C.

DIED,

In this town, on the 20th inst., MRS. FRANCIS SOUTHERLAND, aged 70 years.

At Cypress Grove, in this county, on the 15th inst., JAMES WASHINGTON, infant son of J. O. and S. A. BOWDEN, aged 1 year 4 months and 5 days.

In Cumberland county, on the 30th May last, Mr. GEORGE MCDUFFIE, Sr., aged eighty-five years.

In San Francisco, California, on 11th June, Mr. HENRY S. HAINES, aged 42 years.

In Sampson County on Thursday morning July 14th, Mrs. CATHARINE W. OWEN, wife of Rev. Miles P. Owen, and daughter of Peter Cromartie, Esq., of Bladen County. Mrs. Owen was a truly pious member of the M. E. Church, so in her deportment the Christian grace shone forth with singular beauty and attraction; her family and friends do not mourn over her without hope, for she died in great peace, leaving an example worthy of being followed by all.

"'Tis finished, 'tis done, the spirit is fled:
The pris'ner is gone, the Christian is dead;
The Christian is living through Jesus's love,
And gladly receiving a Kingdom above."

COM.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

July 17—Norwegian Brig Virgo, Meidell, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Julia Ann, Barbese, from Baracoa, to George Harriss; with fruit and specie.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 69 passengers.

18—Steamer Sam. Beery, Guthrie, from Smithville, to G. Harriss; with 42 passengers.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with 2 boats in tow.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, from Charleston, with 40 passengers.

18—Steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Kelly's Cove, to W. H. McRary.

July 19—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, from Charleston, with 97 passengers

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

19—Steamer Henrietta, Rothwell, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers; with one boat in tow.

Steamer Sam. Beery, Guthrie, from Smithville, to Geo. Harriss.

July 20—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 83 passengers.

20—Schr. Henry Nutt, Garwood, from Boston, to George Harriss: with ice, &c.

21—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, from Charleston, with 82 passengers.

CLEARED

July 17—Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with 1 boat in tow

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 30 passengers.

18—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 29 passengers.

July 19—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 28 passengers.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Sam. Beery, Guthrie, for Smithville, by George Harriss.

Schr. Araminta, Andrews, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with 314 bbls rosin, 15 do. pine oil, 7 bundles reeds, 2 do. sheep skins, 44 do. hides, 16 bales cotton, 4 rolls leather, 3 bbls. flour, 11 do. liquor, 12 boxes tobacco, 3 do. mdze., 3,514 ft. timber, 10,322 ft. lumber.

July 19.—Schr. Pearl, Dexter, for New River, by Rankin & Martin.

20—Schr. Jonas Smith, Furman, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 25 passengers.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Watts, for Washington, by Rankin & Martin.

21—Schr. Manhasset, Smith, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 35 passengers.

From our Conwayboro' Correspondent.

CONWAYBORO', (S. C.,) JULY 14, 1853.

Arrived, July 14, schr. A. Heaton, Hilton, from New York, mdze., to S. & H. Bell, S. Pope, Buck & Beaty, Yates & Gordon, H. Buck, and Moore & Gurganus.

Cleared, July 8, steamer P. Morain, Thomas, for New York, with naval stores, by Yates & Gordon, S. & H. Bell, Moore & Gurganus, and Perkins & Barnhill.

SPRING HILL ACADEMY, ROBESON CO., N. C.

THE Trustees of this Institution have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. M. Currie, as principal, whose character both as an instructor and disciplinarian warrents them in giving assurance to all who may feel disposed to patronize the School, that they will have the advantage of systematic and thorough instruction.

Mr. Currie is a professional Teacher of several years successful experience, the last four of which has been in Cheraw, S. C., first as a teacher of a private Classical School, and afterwards as Principal of Cheraw Academy, where he has prepared boys for the South Carolina College, and the University of North Carolina.

The location is perfectly healthy, within five miles of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, at Fair Bluff, in the midst of an intelligent, moral and religious neighborhood, entirely removed from all influences that endanger the health and morals of students in towns and villages; and the Trustees are determined to make every exertion to promote the well-being of the students committed to their care.

Good board in families in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, can be obtained at $6 and $7 per month.

Rates of Tuition per Session of Five Months:

Elementary English Branches,.....$5
English Grammer, Arithmatic, Geography and History,..$12
Languages, Mathematics and Natural Science,.....$15

The institution will be open for the reception of students on Monday the 25th of July, inst.

Further particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal or either of the Trustees, at Leesville, Robeson county, N. C

J. C. LEE,
JOHNSON FLOYD,
BRIGHT WILLIAMS,
S. SEALY,
F. B. FLOYD,
GILES WILLIAMS, } Trustees.

July 22d, 1853 46-3w

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 5th inst., my boy DAVE. Description:—Dave is about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, is yellow or dark mulatto, with black spots on his skin, which shows the plainest under his clothes; with a crooked fore finger on his right hand, with a clubby appearance, occasioned by a mash; has a very full head of hair that grows low down on his forehead; and when closely attacked has a very impudent appearance. Said boy was out about six months, some three years ago, and passed himself off as a free man, some 30 miles below New-Berne, where he was taken. He will no doubt try to pass as a free man and make his escape to some free State via of Rail Road or shipping; and an additional reward of one hundred dollars for sufficient proof to convict any white person of harboring him will be given.

DANIEL HERRING.

Branch's Store, Duplin county, July 22, 1853 46-3m

New Era, Goldsboro', and Newbernian, Newbern, copy 3 months, and forward acc'ts to this office.

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM N. YORK, PER SCHR. WM. H. SMITH:—

15 bbls of Extra Family Flour, fresh ground;
6 half bbls. Hiram Smith's best;
20 boxes Colgate's No. 1 Soap;
10 " " Pale "
10 half boxes Colgate's Pearl Starch, 14 lb. boxes;
Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of New Hanover county, on the 17th inst, a negro man, who says his name is JOE MORTICAI, and that he belongs to Mr. John Jackson, of Craven county, N. C. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise said slave will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. D. HALL, Sheriff.

July 19th, 1853 269-2t—46-2t

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of New Hanover county, on the 17th inst, a negro man, who says his name is JOE, and that he belongs to Henry Jordan, of Pitt county, N. C. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. D. HALL, Sheriff.

July 19th, 1853 269-2t—46-2t

MANY LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale at Auction on Thursday the 28 day of July, 1853, about thirty valuable Lots on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, opposite the Depot at Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C. A credit of six months wil be given, and notes with good security will be required. A deduction of four per cent. will be made for cash. AUGUSTUS SMITH.

Fair Bluff, N. C., July 4, 1853. 44-3t

RECEIVED THIS DAY BY EXPRESS:—

50 prs. Ladies English kid Tics;
50 " " " " Slippers;
50 " " French " Buskins;
50 " " Patent Foxed Gaiters;
50 " " " Tiped " For sale at
July 16th, '53] JONES & GARDNER'S.
☞Herald and Com. copy.

ORANGE & LEMON TREES.—We have for sale a lot of thrifty Orange and Lemon Trees, all grafted, and imported from Italy. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

SPIRTS TURPENTINE CASKS.—700, new and second hand, on board schr. A. T. Ward, for sale by
July 14. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

WALK UP TO THE CAPTAIN'S OFFICE!!—We are compelled to close our accounts every six months. We will [illegible] on all accounts after six months, as costs [illegible] and save interest.
FREEMAN & HARTSFIELD.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, Charles[illegible] Coffee, Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Black Teas, Loaf, Refined and Brown Sugars, Mackerel, Codfish, Candles, Soap, Starch, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Flour, Corn, Meal, Bacon, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Lard, Rice, Molasses, Sugar-House Syrup, Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles, Crackers, Pilot Bread, Boston Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Saleratus, Starch, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Alum, Salts, Glue, Powder, Shot, Lead, Bar Iron, Nails, Castings, Hoes, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Rakes, Hollow Ware, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, Matches, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Candlesticks, Lamps, Lamp Wicks, Chimneys, Shades, Oil, Paints, Glass, Putty, Window Blinds, Cotton Yarns, Wicking, Twine, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Bale Rope, Wrapping Paper, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Ink, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Hay, Fodder, Peas, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbages, Apples, Peaches, Dried Fruit, Pickles, Sauces, Preserves, Jellies, Fish, Mackerel, Herring, Shad, Salmon, Cod Fish, Oysters, Sardines, Tongues, Sausages, Pickled Beef, Pickled Pork, Pickled Tripe, Pickled Feet, Pickled Lobsters, Pickled Oysters, Pickled Salmon, Pickled Mackerel, Pickled Herring, Pickled Shad, Pickled Cod Fish, Pickled Eels, Pickled Sturgeon, Pickled Trout, Pickled Perch, Pickled Bass, Pickled Pike, Pickled Pickerel, Pickled Carp, Pickled Sheepshead, Pickled Whiting, Pickled Flounder, Pickled Halibut, Pickled Turbot, Pickled Sole, Pickled Haddock, Pickled Cod, Pickled Mackerel, Pickled Herring, Pickled Shad, Pickled Salmon, Pickled Oysters, Pickled Lobsters

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 18, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

For Congress,

HON. WM. S. ASHE.

THE CROPS.—A gentleman writing to us from Ocala, East Florida, under date of the 8th inst., says that they have very fine crops in that State, both corn, cotton and cane, and some of the finest ripe peaches in the world.

☞ S. W. Whitaker has laid on our table "Barnum's Illustrated News;" always acceptable. "Gody's Lady's Book," for August, has come to hand—a very interesting number.

The "Medical Examiner," for July, Lindsay & Blackiston publishers, Philadelphia, has also been received.

The happiest man in the world is said to be "a nigger at a dance." In our opinion the rule is too limited. A "nigger" is not only happy at a dance, but in every other position. A darkey may be poor, but he is never low-spirited. Whatever he earns he invests in fun and devilry. Give him a dollar, and in less than an hour he will lay seven shillings of it out in yellow neck-ties or a cracked violin. There is something in the African that sheds trouble, as a duck will water. Who ever knew a "cullud pusson" to commit suicide? The negro is strongly given to love and jealousy; but he has no taste for arsenic. He may lose his all by betting against a roulette, but he don't find relief for his despair as white folks do, by resorting to charcoal fumes or a bedcord, but by visiting "de fair six" and participating in the mazy influence of "de occipital convultions of der clarinett."

Exchange Paper.

Now, Mr. Exchange, read the following, and consider yourself perfectly ignorant of "nigger natur":—

SUICIDE.—A negro woman, named MARY EMMA, the property of Dr. EMPY, of Virginia, hired to the Washington Hotel, took it into her head yesterday afternoon, that this was a very wicked world, and jumped into the river and drowned herself. It is thought that she was laboring under a fit of insanity, caused, probably, by drinking ardent spirits.

Three Days Later from Europe.

By the arrival of the Steamer Arabia at New York, on the 13th, we have Liverpool dates to the 2d inst. It is announced that Gonzales Bravo will succeed Colderon de la Barca as Minister from Spain to the United States.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—LONDON, July 2.—Telegraphic despatches from Paris yesterday, state that news of the rejection of the last ultimatum had reached St. Petersburg on the 24th ult. The Emperor had made a personal declaration to the English and French ambassadors, expressed in the strongest language, stating that even the destruction of his fleets would not prevent his invading Turkey and obtaining reparation.

The fourth division of the Russian army had been ordered to enter Moldavia. The Russian force on the line of the Black Sea amounts to 160,000 men.

The Emperor complains of the conduct of the British Premier, and is said to have fowarded peremptory instructions to M. DeBrown to confine himself to official intercourse with the British Secretary of State.

PARIS, July 1.—At the Bourse, to-day, Securities suffered in consequence of the intellegence from the East. Three per cents decline more than 1 per cent.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland eastern mail brings no definite news from Rangoon. Trade at Calcutta was dull.

Hong Kong dates of May 6th brings a rumor that the rebels had recaptured Nankin and were marching on Pekin.

AUSTRALIA.—Advices have been received from Sydney to the 2d of April, Melbourne 7th, and Adelaide to the 12th. The gold news was satisfactory. Provisions were enormously high.

Eurrpean Intelligence—Further by the Arabia.

The news brought by the Arabia, though important, is not very full. What little there is respecting the Russian and Turkish difficulty is far from definite.—We annex some items of intelligence, additional to those furnished by telegraph:

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The London Times of the 2d inst. had received positive information from St. Petersburgh, by the packet which left that capital for Stettin, on the evening of the 25th June, that on that day, on the return of the last courier from Constantinople, the Emperor of Russia despatched immediate orders to his troops to cross the Pruth. It was expected that this determination would forthwith be announced by the Russian nation, and to foreign States by a manifesto, in which the Emperor would reiterate his strange declaration, that this aggression is not an act of war, and that he is ready to stop the march of his troops whenever the Turkish Government signifies its intention to comply with his demands.

A private letter from Constantinople, dated the 16th of June, gives the following interesting particulars:

"Tatars have brought despatches by Belgrade, which assure the Porte of the union and complete understanding which animate the Western Powers.

"This morning an Austrian steamer arrived, and brought the important intelligence of the presence of the English fleet in Besika Bay. The French fleet was seen near Mitylene. The staff of the army of Roumelia left on Saturday last for Varna. Among the more remarkable personages were M. Magnan, M. Danglard, Mr. Smith, and all the pupils who have studied at the military school.

"Omer Pasha will command the army of Shumla; that of Rustchuk will be under the orders of Mehemet Redschid Pasha; the Hassa Muchin leaves to enter on his functions at the end of the present week. In the two camps there are about 80,000 men under arms, and before long from 30,000 to 40,000 Redifs will join this army.

"The Turkish fleet will be in the Black Sea either to-morrow or the day after. The American frigate Cumberland, under the command of Commodore Stringham, has obtained permission to accompany it. It is now certain that the breakwaters of Sulina have been destroyed by the Russians, in order to close the mouth of the Danube against mercantile ships, and unfortunately, more than 250 vessels are caught in them as in a trap.

"The chiefs of the Patriarchates have made a declaration to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, recognizing the clemency and the good administration of the Sublime Porte, and have protested against the aggression of Russia. They have also given a solemn assurance that the persecution of the Protestants will henceforth cease for ever.

"Subscriptions have been opened here to assist the government in case of war, and the lists of subscribers are increasing. Some give their money, others horses, &c., and all contribute to their utmost."

The Jena ship-of-the-line, of 90 guns, sailed from Toulon on the 24th to join the fleet in Besika Bay.

Letters dated the 20th ult., from the Danubian Provinces, speak of preparations for the passage of the Pruth by the Russians.

It is stated that the French War office has agreed to furnish 60,000 muskets to the Turkish Government, and that orders have been sent to have them despatched forthwith to Constantinople.

CUBAN EXPEDITION RETURNED.—The party of machanists of Boston, South Boston, and vicinity, who are in the habit of spending every winter in Cuba engaged in running the steam engines on the various plantations, returned home last week to spend the summer in a more pleasant climate than the tropical regions. Many of them have contracts for new engines, which will be built at our machine shops during the coming three months, and when the party returns in September, will be taken on and set up ready for the grinding season.—*Boston Trav.*

The Declaration of Independence was written in the parlor on the second floor of the brick house at the northwest corner of Market and Seventh streets, Philadelphia. So says Mr. Jefferson, its immortal author, in a letter of his lately published. The house, once occupied by Wm. Penn, is still standing in Philadelphia.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—Will any Whig, through the columns of the Herald or otherwise, answer the following questions: Is not a distribution of the public lands, or the proceeds of the sales among the different States of the Union, in direct conflict with the deeds of cession, made by the landholding States? Are not the proceeds of the sales of the public lands solemnly pledged for the payment of the public debt? and would it not be a gross violation of national faith and honor to appropriate the lands to a different purpose, until this debt is paid? Is there any difference in principle between the distribution of the lands, and the proceeds of the lands? and is not each mode of distribution subject to the same constitutional objections? I have submitted these questions to any Whig for response, as I do not believe any one who feels himself to be a Democrat, can sincerely and seriously advocate any such federal measures as land distribution;—I say sincerely and seriously, for the reason that I believe that the advocation of any such measure by disappointed candidates, is intended but as a ruse to wheedle Whig votes; and in proof of this fact, I will merely ask—did not Mr. LEAK, in his speech made in Wilmington during County Court, expressly declare that the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands was "inexpedient, impolitic, and repugnant to the constitution," and yet was he not at the same time in favor of the distribution of the lands themselves. ☞What miserable humbuggery.☜

A VOTER OF ROCKY POINT.

Opening of the Crystal Palace—Reception of the President at New York.

Our Northern exchange papers give most glowing accounts of the reception of Gen. Pierce at New York, on the 14th instant. A telegraphic correspondence of the Baltimore papers says that

At 10 o'clock this morning the committee of the city councils, together with the committee of reception, arrived at Castle Garden, having the President of the United States and suite in charge, accompanied by Gov. Fort of New Jersey, whilst salutes were being fired from Gouveneur's and Bedlow's Islands and from the Battery, under the direction of Brigadier Gen. Morris.

After entering Castle Garden, which was thronged with people, the President was formally welcomed to the city by the Mayor, to which he responded in a neat and appropriate speech, which was received with great enthusiasm. The first division of military were stationed on the battery, with an immense throng of spectators, and were reviewed by the President, on horseback, amid the shouts and hurras of the multitude. The procession was then formed, and was full one hour in passing out of the Battery. The parade was very splendid, but a severe storm of rain for a time interrupted the evolutions of the troops.

After the storm had ceased the procession took up its line of march for the Crystal Palace. Throughout the entire route the streets were literally jammed with the masses of people, and the President was greeted with cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, &c.

At 2 o'clock the cortege reached the Crystal Palace, and the President and Cabinet were conducted to a platform on the north nave, where were also assembled Generals Scott and Wool, Gov. Hunt, and many other distinguished personages from home and abroad.

On the platform on the east nave were the officers of the Army and Navy, British officers, Mayors of different cities, Foreign Consuls, Mayor and Councils of New York, and various public functionaries.

The opening prayer was delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop Wainwright, followed by an anthem sung by the New York Harmonic, and accompanied by the National Guard Band.

The president was then welcomed by Theodore Sedgwick in a neat address, to which he replied in a very short address, pleading his inability to speak at length. He seemed very much fatigued. The ceremonies were then closed with Handl's celebrated hallelujah chorus from the 'Messiah,' which, sung by an immense chorus, produced a magnificent musical effect.

While the guests were occupied with viewing the Exhibition, a grand concert was given by Dodworth's and the National Guard's Bands.

The palace was not overcrowded, as none but invited guests, and those holding season tickets, were admitted.

The City Banquet, in honor of the President, will take place to-morrow night, and will prove a magnificent affair.

It is the President's intention to return to Washington on Saturday next.

Presidential Speech-Making.

We give in another column the speech which the President delivered in Baltimore on Monday evening; but we must take the freedom to say (parenthetically) that we could wish that the President of the United States would abstain from public speeches. Let him admit his countrymen as freely as he pleases to his presence, and shake hands with them all, if he chooses; but we question the taste of his making street addresses to the multitude. It is enough for the lesser lights to shine there. We felt the same objection to the practice in the excellent President Fillmore's time, but for obvious reasons we did not then feel so free to express it. We have heard those say who remember President Monroe's tour through the States in the year 1818, that he did not make a public speech during his whole journey. We admit, however, the validity of the answer to our objection, of *de gustibus, &c.*

National Intelligencer.

We think the practice of presidential speech-making might be so far abused as to call for the criticisms and censures of the press; but, whether the President be the "excellent" Fillmore or the "democrat" Pierce, we can see no objection to his appearing occasionally before his countrymen in a "street" and addressing "the multitude" in obedience to their earnest call. "For obvious reasons," we think such a speech as President Pierce made at Baltimore, under the circumstances, was peculiarly appropriate, and it was not less proper for him afterwards to admit his countrymen into his presence and "shake hands with them all."—All this has a democratic odor about it which suits our taste. If Gen. Pierce, however, had traversed the country, pending the presidential canvass, and made political addresses to "the multitude," we should have felt (though "for obvious reasons" we might not have been so free to express it,) that a presidential candidate ought to "abstain from public speeches." But *de gustibus, &c.*

Union, 14th inst.

Stowe-ism appears to have come to a sudden end on the other side of the water. Queen Victoria refused to receive her; a rebuke which extinguished in an instant the enthusiasm of the Stafford House clique, and was not unfelt by the leading members of the Ministry, who had made themselves ridiculous by canting *Uncle Tomiana*. It would seem from the course of the Queen that she has more good feeling and hard common sense than all the politicians who surround her.

After the Queen turned her back upon the authoress of "Uncle Tom," that notoriety-seeking individual, deserted by the "nobility and gentry," forthwith betook herself across the channel and tried her fortunes in Paris. The misfortune attended her at the outset. The morning after her arrival, as she was leaving the house of M. Richard, a Red Republican, that worthy individual was arrested by the police, charged with being engaged in a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor, and lodged in jail. The amiable authoress, deprived of her worthy guide, was compelled to make her own way as best she could. It is supposed that her next romance will be devoted to the consideration of the miseries of the French *whites*—having ascertained that they labor under quite as many afflictions as the negroes of the South.—*Richmond Whig.*

A DOUBTFUL CHANCE.—When Dr. Franklin's mother-in-law discovered that the young man had a hankering for her daughter, that good old lady said she did not know so well about giving her daughter to a printer; there were already two printing offices in the United States, and she was not certain the country would support them. It was plain young Franklin would depend for the support on the profits of a third and this was rather a doubtful chance. If such an objection was urged to a would-be son-in-law when there were but two printing offices in the United States, how can a printer hope to get a wife now, when the present census shows the number to be 1567!

How to rise early. Live next door to a house where Cochin-China fowls are kept.

A Good Word on Politics.

B. H. Brewster, Esq., of Philadelphia, delivered a very able address before the Literary Society of Princeton College on Tuesday week, from which we take the following extract with regard to the pursuit of politics.

"The time was in the early history of this country when great men were wanted in public places to establish our institutions—good men are needed now in the walks of quiet life to strengthen them. All the world over, the trade of a politician is the occupation of a gamester; it is the business of a man whose time is spent in envy and strife. Public stations can confer no rank and bring no distinction to men who run after them. All great public occasions command the men best fitted for the necessities of the times. The emergencies that excite great men to action having passed by, tranquility having been restored, order having been established, new men—inferior men—men of doubtful parts—succeed to their masters, and manage with ease, if not with skill, the vast machine which wisdom created and industry set in motion. All history has afforded constant example of this—our history may yet do so.

"Sir Robert Walpole in these latter times, with a masterly resolution, with a power mightier than the storm, the power that binds the storm—the calm—plucked up the crown of England from the hedge wherein contending factions had flung it, established the Hanoverian succession, suppressed conspiracy, quieted religious discord, and secured that stability and dignity to public affairs, and that repose to private life, which nurtured the strength of England, and gave her the power to resist a world in arms. With inflexible purpose he suppressed all attempts to embroil his country in a war, and for twenty long years, as the first Minister of the Crown, governed his country with heroic will. He was succeeded by inferior men, but when the exigencies of public life again required a man—the Pelhams gave way for Pitt—as politicians and placemen in this country must hereafter give way for patriots and statesmen.

"The highest public distinctions in this country can have no attraction for right-minded men, unless they are the unsought rewards of personal worth, dignity of character, mental ability and a blameless life. Obtained in any other way, they disgrace those who hold them. They were intended to be great honors, not rich sinecures. The compensation attached to the best of them, will not equal the income that any man can earn, who is fit to hold them and discharge their duties.

"If men crawl to high places by craft and low contrivance—if they hold them at the cost of all love of the truth and practice of heroic virtue—if they accept station, which they are unequal to, from want of proper training—from want of information and want of mental capacity, and which they hold like imposters and usurpers, puffed up with vanity, and meanly greedy for the pay of the place—they are in a pillory. Such adventurers and serving men in their master's clothes, will be laughed at and expelled with scorn by the misguided people who exalted them to power to establish an equality of vulgarity, ostentation and wickedness. Let not this be your fate.

"Thus far the great men of this land have with reluctance and humility, received the dignities their countrymen have bestowed upon them.

"Washington and Jefferson and Jackson never stooped to solicit place, or accept it as the result of secret contrivance.

"Let me warn you against the temptations that beset you to embark in this business of politics. A life well spent, in the steady pursuit of any calling, will yield you a better income, will give you an independence of position, and a manly dignity of character, that no office can ever secure for you. The small offices of a country are always small places—and the high ones must be filled by men of mark, for little men grow less in them, and dwindle into pigmies. Before you will consent to step out of the respectable privacy of your own calling to take office, be sure that you prove not unworthy of the place, or impelled by selfish motives—for to the most worthy and upright these stations bring with them trials and griefs that torture men to death. Oftentimes persons of merit are swept to ruin in these high floods of vulgar excitement, or are stained for life, and their usefulness hurt by stooping to waive their rank, and be associated in those enterprises with mean, unprincipled men. The shores of political life, in every country, are strewn with wrecks like these, and many of them were rich argosies.

"If you wish to know what public fame is, remember that the long line of Roman consuls and Grecian magistrates is now forgotten, while Æsop, a slave, Socrates, a mechanic, and Horace, the son of a freeman, are immortal."

Administration of General Pierce.

The North Carolina Standard fears that the tendency of the times is to consolidation—to an absorption of power by the General Government; that the true principles of our Government are in danger from the growing habit of looking to the General Government for too much, especially in the way of pecuniary aid to improvements and private schemes. But it says truly:

"But the true principles of this Government are in peril only so far as Congress is concerned. Franklin Pierce is President; the iron will of Jackson is in him, as his mantle is upon him; and we have no fears that he will fail the honest masses in the hour of trial. That hour of trial he is surely destined to encounter; but we believe he will walk through it as on other occasions of a like character, with a purpose and a nerve which no combination of events or circumstances will be able to shake."

The Southern Patriot, a compromise paper published at Greenville, South Carolina, in speaking of the policy of the Administration of Gen. Pierce says:

"His Administration will bear scrutiny, and his appointments have been, in the main, wise and judicious, such as a patriot and the leader of a great national party should have made to heal the division of his party, and direct their affection and devotion to the Republic."

Husbands and Wives.

Mrs. Denison in one of her capital editorials for the Boston Olive Branch, presents the following striking contrast between two homes and two husbands:

"I wish I could see a pleasant face when I come home! Tired! Yes! that's always the cry. I never get tired—oh, no? Customers to please—clerks to oaerhaul, accounts to cast up! Hush! I hate that child. Now, walk the floor and spoil him. Bill, hunt up my slippers. Mary, draw up my rocking chair. Other men have these things ready for them. There's Saunders, he takes comfort. His wife is as handsome as she was the day she was married. If there's anything I hate it's a faded woman. Light the lamps and give me my newspaper. If I can't read here in peace, I'll go over to Saunders's."

"Mary, dear, how tired you look. Give me that great strapping boy. No wonder your arms ache.—Oh! never mind me. I'm always O. K. at home, you know. Take the rocking chair *yourself*, and just be comfortable. Ain't I tired? Why, yes, I am a little—but then I've feasted on fresh air and sunshine to-day which you havn't. Besides, I don't have such a lump of perpetual motion as this to manage.

"Bless my soul—how do you live these hot days? Never mind the rooms! Everything looks well enough—you included—except that you are looking a trifle better than well. How do you manage to keep so young and pretty, bonny wife?"

Well might the smiling answer be, "*the freshness and fullness of my husband's love keeps my heart green.*"

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, speaking of the recent discovery in North Carolina of gold, copper, &c., and the increase of energy which it seems to have given our people, says: There is, however, one admirable result which will be likely to follow the new condition of things which must soon take place in North Carolina. Employment will be given for her citizens at home.—They will cease to emigrate, and to enrich other places by their talents and virtues; and ampler means will enable them to travel abroad more, and bring back with them a more varied and extensive experience of life derived from the observations of foreign lands and other conditions of society abroad. The writer of this, who has mingled extensively with the world, while in Europe a few years since saw only two North Carolinians there, although other sections of the country were amply represented. Of these two, one was a midshipman in the navy, and the other a gentleman travelling for the benefit of a sick wife.

A QUESTION.—If your mother's mother was my mother's aunt, what relation would your great grand-father's nephew be to my elder brother's son-in-law? *We* guess he would!

The following [illegible] to the [illegible] School at West Point:

His sleeps in the barracks [illegible] with one other; at five o'clock in the morning, in summer and at half-past five in the winter, the reveille awakes him; he immediately arises, doubles up his blankets and matrass, and places them on the head of his iron bedstead; he studies until seven o'clock; at that hour the drum beats for breakfast, and the cadets fall into rank and proceed to the mess hall. Twenty minutes is the time usually spent at breakfast. Guard mounting takes place at half-past seven, and twenty-four are placed on guard every day.

At eight o'clock the bugle sounds and the recitations commence. At one o'clock the bugle again sounds, and professors dismiss their respective sections; the cadets form ranks opposite the barracks, and march to dinner. Between eleven and one, a part of the cadets are occupied in riding, and others in fencing daily. After dinner they have until two o'clock for recitation, and from two till four they are employed in recitations. At four o'clock the bugle sounds, and they go either to battallion or light artillery drill.—This exercise last an hour and a half. After that they devote the time to recreation until sunset. After parade they form in rank in front of the barracks, and the names of the delinquents are read by an officer of the cadets.

Supper comes next, and after supper recreation until eight o'clock, when the bugle sounds to call to quarters, and every cadet must be found in his room within a few minutes, at his study, and must remain there thus employed till half-past nine. At half-past nine the bugle again sounds; this is called tattoo; and at ten the drum taps, and every cadet must then be in his bed, having his light extinguished, and must remain there until morning. If, during the night, a cadet is found absent from his room more than thirty minutes, and does not give a satisfactory account of himself, charges are preferred against him, and he is court-martialed.

The use of intoxicating drinks and tobacco is strictly repudiated; so are playing at chess, wearing whiskers, and a great many other things. The punishments to which the cadets are liable are privation of recreation, and extra tours of duty, reprimands, arrests or confinement in his room or tent, confinement in light prison, confinement in dark prison, dismission with the privilege of resigning, and public dismission.

Through the months of July and August the cadets are encamped, and during the eneampment the instruction is chiefly military.

The only furlough allowed to cadets is two months, when they are in the third class.

The pay of the cadets is twenty-four dollars per month, and board costs him ten of this. From the balance he is required to dress and defray his other expenses, and he is prohibited from contracting debts without permission.

As a reward for all his labor and deprivation, the cadet acquires an excellent education—in mathematics better, probably, than he can get at any other institution in the country. The training here of both body and mind is very thorough and complete.

One of the exercises is described as follows:—That part of the cavalry exercise called running at the heads and ring, was attended by the Board of Examiners and many other spectators. This exercise takes place in a large hall in the basement of the academic building. This hall is a very dark, dismal-looking place, with a row of columns only a few feet apart through the centre, extending its entire length, and is utterly unfit for the purpose for which it is used.

Twenty-eight horses, properly equipped, are led into the hall. Lieutenant Sacket, the instructor in this department, sits near one end of the room, mounted on a splendid white charger. Twenty-eight cadets, members of the graduating class, march in, and at the command of the instructor, all are instantly mounted. Posts are placed along the sides of the hall, and on the top of them are put balls of stuffed canvas about a foot in diameter, called "heads." On the arms of some other posts much higher, rings are hung. The cadets ride around and cut in various ways, at these heads and rings, with their horses on a full gallop. The lieutenant sets the example. Not a stroke of his well-aimed sabre misses; but lo! as he completes the round, in consequence of the curbchain of his bridle breaking, his horse plunges forward against the board fence, directly in front of the ladies, and down he goes, flat upon his side, and his immensely heavy rider falls with him. For an instant there is a half suppressed shriek, and the promptly-given order, "Next," elicits a round of applause.

Soon afterwards another horse slipped with a cadet at the opposite end of the hall, and I am told that owing to the total unsuitableness of the hall, accidents are of frequent occurrence. But the cadets acquitted themselves in this exercise in a manner most creditable to themselves and their instructor. In spite of all the disadvantages, from the imperfections of the hall, under which they labored, the revolutions and numerous feats, difficult of performance, were admirably done. They rode without stirrups, the stirrups being crossed over the horse's neck."

Pricking Horses.

We find the following capital article on this subject, in the last number of the *New England Farmer*, by S. W. JEWETT, of Middlebury, Vt., and it may be of service to all willing to learn—even to those who profess "to know all about it."

Anything that can be done to alleviate or lessen the pain, and inhuman practice of cutting up the tail of the horse, should be made known. Hence this article.

There are four cords, or tendons, in the tail of the horse. The two upper ones are used to raise it, and the lower ones to depress it. When the tail is raised, the muscles of the under cords are relaxed, and the muscles of the upper ones at the same time contracted. The lower ones, only, are to be cut in setting up the tail,—and sometimes the pulley will give a good set to the tail, when it follows docking alone.

The severing of the under cords near the body leaves the muscles of elevation to act unopposed, and the set-up of a good tail is secured. Short tailed carriage horses are very fashionable in the eastern cities.—They are often preferred for safety and convenience, as well as gaity and good appearance.

Many horses, after pricking, carry very poorly; indeed it would have been better if nothing had been done. The fault, I think, is in the manner in which the operation is performed. The operator generally makes two, and sometimes three incisions on each side of the tail. That is wrong; there should be one, and *only one* cut on each side, and that at the point where the turn or elevation is to commence, which is usually about two inches from the body. If you cut the same cord twice, the separated part is very liable to drop down by its own weight, and the natural attraction towards the body—uniting again at the lower incision, without extension; consequently the lower cut has been of no service, as no curve is, at this point, realised;—but at the farther end of the tendon which, in healing, may be extended, in order to unite with the upper and separate part; and by this double cut a handsome curve is defeated.

The more times the cords and tail are cut, the greater chance for inflamation, and the losing of the hair. Therefore the one cut of the tendon on each side, has much the advantage, by healing in half the time, and a greater certainty of carrying well.

Starvation in Spain.

It appears that the miserable condition to which Ireland was reduced a few years ago is paralled by what is now taking place in Spain. A writer in a French paper says:

"In vain the venerable Bishop of St. Jacques, in presence of more than six hundred unfortunates, resembling moving corpses, who daily besiege his gate, has sold his mules and his carriage. In vain has he reduced himself and his servants to the merest necessaries, in order that he might give the rest to those who perish of hunger. All that he or the other bishops and clergy, all that the government can do, according to the *Esperanza*, is but a drop of water to extinguish the conflagration. When we speak of the government, however, we must remember that a last contribution made by it of 3,000,000 of reals had not been distributed. In the mountains, the starving die by dozens, and in many places fevers of the most dangerous character are joined to the famine. Hundreds of sick expire for want of nourishment and medicine. The streets of our cities are encumbered with old men, women and children, with the visages of corpses, covered with miserable rags, and even worse, troubling themselves no longer except to die in quiet, and imploring with loud cries the succors of the public charity. At the gates of the Archiepiscopal Palace more than a thousand people wait for daily bread; and I hear that one day lately 4,500 poor assembled to receive the alms distributed in the city by one gentleman."

MARRIAGE.—The New [illegible] Legislature has passed a bill which provides that where debts are contracted before marriage, and the property of the wife is set over to the husband, both may be served with process, and the property set over satisfy the lien—or where the property of the wife remains in tact, such debt is a lien on her property.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

July 14.—Schr. Marine, Powell, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. On 6th inst., 1 o'clock A. M., about 20 miles east of Little Egg Harbor, came in contact with a barque, name unknown. The M. had her larboard bow stove in, split jib, flying jib, &c.

Schr. Rachel S. Miller, Peacock, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdse.

Schr. Ann & Susan, Myers, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Palestine, Bell, from Hyde county, to Freeman & Houston; with Corn.

Brig Richmond, ——, from Bath, Me., to Peirce & Dudley.

Schr. Topaz, Lewis, from Hyde county, to master; with corn.

Schr. Adele, Applegit, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdse.

Schr. Manbasset, Smith from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from New River, to Rankin & Martin.

15—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterrett, from Charleston, with 70 passengers.

14—Schr. T. P. French, Pennington, from New York, to J. R. Blossom.

15—Schr. Harriet Hallock, Pow, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Wyatt, from New York, to DeRossett & Brown; with mdse.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Watts, from New River, to Rankin & Martin; with turpentine.

Schr. Elouise, Sam. Jones, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdse.

16—Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

16—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, fm Charleston, with 38 passengers.

CLEARED.

14—Schr. James G King, Wainright, for Bath, Me., by J. H Chadbourn & Co.; with 100,000 feet timber.

15—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 34 passengers.

Schr. Laura, Harker, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Enchantress, Jayne, for N. Y., by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, for Little River, by DeRosset & Brown.

15—Schr. Superb, Fargo, for Norwich, Conn., by Kidder & Martin; with 73,000 feet lumber.

16—Schr. Ira Brewster, Williams, for St. Thomas, by M. Costin; with lumber.

Schr. T. P. French, Pennington, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Schr. Ariel, Beardsley, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

16—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 31 passengers.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 14.—Bacon, 10@10½; Beeswax, 24@25; Coffee—Rio, 11@11½, Laguira, 11½@00, St. Domingo, 9@10; Cotton—Strictly prime, 11@00, Prime, 10½@00, Fair, 10@10½; Feathers, 35@37; Flour—Superfine, 5 65@5 75, Fine, 5 40@5 50, Scratched, 5 25@0 00; Corn, 90@$1; Wheat 75@80; Peas, 90@$1; Rye, 65@70; Hides—Dry, 7@8, Green, 3@0; Lard, 10@11; Molasses—Cuba, 24@25, New Orleans, 37½@40; Salt—Liv'p, (sack,) 1 50@1 60. Alum, (bushel) 00@00; Flaxseed, 1 00@0 00; Tallow, 7@8; Wool, 27@28.

Bacon firm. Cotton.—Sales yesterday at 11 cents. Flour.—No change. Wool.—Feeling not quite so strong. Spirits Turpentine 35 cents.—*Obs.*

CHARLESTON, July 15.—COTTON.—Sales for the week ended yesterday, about 1588 bales, at prices ranging from 8½ to 11½c. as extremes.

CORN.—This article is very scarce at present, and commands high prices. There was an arrival of some 3000 bushels North Carolina Provision Corn, which sold for 75 cents ℔ bushel; and we learn that several parcels expected from Maryland have been sold at prices within the range of our quotations, viz: 70@75c. ℔ bushel.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Naval Stores—The market for Turpentine is quiet, and nominally unchanged—stock on hand about 9000 bbls.—a lot of 420 bbls. North County, &c., was sold on private terms. Spirits Turpentine declined to 45½ cents wholesale, but again improved yesterday, with sales at 46, which was afterwards refused—the sales are 1200 bbls. (including a contract to arrive a short time hence,) mostly for export, at 45½@46 cents, and in lots as wanted, 46@48. cash. We notice sales of 1800 bbls. White Rosin at $2 12½@$4 ℔ 280 lb.; 500 North County Common, $1 37½@$1 40; 1700 Wilmington, $1 55@$1 57½, delivered; and 250 selected Tar, $2 87½ ℔ bbl. Common Rosin continues in request; Tar is being shipped to Glasgow; White Rosin is rather lower; and Spirits Turpentine in small stock.

	Turp., bbls.	Turp., bbls.	Rosin, bbls.	Tar, bbls.
			Sp'ts	
Receipts in June....	11,805	10,601	45,747	4,175
Same time, 1852.....	9,792	7,692	28,538	2,351
Received Jan. 1 to June 30.		1853.		1853.
Turpentine.....bbls.			69,957	100,502
Spirits do			46,821	36,609
Rosin.....			152,873	130,692
Tar.....			49,290	22,307

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—Cotton has been irregular, and prices of some qualities have slightly declined, while others are firm. The sales of the week reached 60,000 bales, of which speculators took 9,000 and exporters 6,000 bales. Fair Orleans 6¾@6¾d.; Middling 5¼@6d.; Fair Mobile and Uplands 6¼d.; Middling 5 15-16@6d.

Breadstuffs had largely advanced and were in active demand. Flour had advanced 1s. 6d. per bbl. during the week, and white corn 1s. per quarter. Canal flour 26s, Ohio 26s. 6d. White and yellow corn 30s. 6d.

Lard was in fair demand at firm rates. Beef, pork and bacon dull.

Coffee was firm. Rice had slightly advanced. Prices of tobacco slightly favored buyers.

At London sugar had advanced 6d. Coffee firm. American stocks were quiet.

The Manchester market was unchanged.

HAVRE, June 29.—Sales of cotton for the week 9,000 bales. Rice had slightly advanced.

PARIS, July 1st.—The Bourse has declined this week.—The Three Per Cents are quoted at 75 fr. 10c.; Four and Halves 100 fr. 80c.; Bank Shares 26 fr. 55c.

Most of the Continental business also shows a decline.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1853.

James B. Pigford and wife, vs. Wm. H. Smith, wife and others. } Petition to sell lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Samuel Torrans and wife, Sarah Jane, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the Town of Wilmington, North Carolina, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, to answer or demur to complainant's Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, PATRICK MURPHY, Clerk and Master of said Court, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D., 1853.

Teste: P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
July 8th, 1853 44-6w

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's residence, near Long Creek Bridge, on the 4th inst., his negro man SAM, aged about 28 or 29 years, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; dark complected, slick smooth skin, has a high forehead, with a small scar on the same, thick lips, white teeth, and drooping shoulders. Had on when he left, broad striped pants; shirt made of yellow homespun, with a large pleat in front, and a black broadcloth cap, with a glazed front, heavy brogan shoes. He is probably lurking about Wilmington, where he has relatives. He was raised by Mr. Daniel Anderson, on the North East river, and was purchased by Mr. David Rivenbark from Mr. Anderson, and afterwards bought by the subscriber from Mr. Rivenbark.

The above reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his safe confinement in New Hanover Jail.—And an additional sum of $50 will be given for evidence that will convict any white person of harboring said negro.

July 8th, 1853 260-[t—45-tf] LOTT CROOM, Jr.

$60 REWARD.

WE will pay for the apprehension and safe delivery in any Jail, so that we can get them again, (my three negro fellows, DAVID, BERRY, and SAM,) sixty dollars, or twenty for either. David is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; Berry about 5 feet 7 inches high, and Sam 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high—all dark complected. They absconded a few days since, and it is supposed they will make their way back to Ashe county, N. C.

DORTCH & BARNES.
Georgetown, S. C., 15th July, '53 45-1m

JUST RECEIVED from New York, per Schr. Wm. H. Smith:—
20,000 lbs. of prime, extra and No. 1, White Lead;
5,000 " Zinc White, in Oil;
1 case of Pruss. Blue, in Oil;
2 " " Chrome Green;
1 " " Paris "
5 " " Chrome Yellow. Also, 50 bbls. fine Linseed Oil, Bar Umber, and Tena De Srenna, ground in Oil. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Ware Rooms.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

PALM LEAF HATS.—A few cases left can be bought at low prices. C. MYERS, Hatter.

BOYS' Canes and Belts for sale at the Emporium.
July 1. C. MYERS, Proprietor.

OTTER AND SEAL DRAB SOFT HATS.—Only a few left, for sale by C. MYERS, Proprietor.

A BEAUTIFUL HAT.—Those pure white soft low crown Hats are going fast. Call soon if you wish one.
July 1. C. MYERS, Proprietor.

GENTS, BOYS, MISSES AND INFANT'S HATS, of every style and variety, at greatly reduced figures, for sale at the Emporium. C. MYERS, Proprietor.

Schools.

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 30th inst., under the superintendence of William Robinson, Esq., who has been elected President, and who is at present putting forth every exertion to procure a competent Board of Teachers. In this he has already, in part, succeeded, and hopes, at an early day, to be able to announce the number of teachers complete.

The Institution is divided into three departments—Primary, Academical, and Collegiate—the latter of which is designed solely for the education and training of teachers, while the Academic is intended as a School where boys will be prepared to enter our own University, or other Colleges throughout the country; the Primary